The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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FOR THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

ORIGINALITY IN TEACHERS.

Much has been written and said concerning the importance of developing the originality of children. He is esteemed the best teacher who can best teach his pupils to observe, think and act for themselves; who can successfully teach them to draw from their own inherent resources, new facts and new principles, as they find them veiled in the truths taught them.—He, who can thus successfully teach, is generally regarded as a genius born for the purpose. But nature commits no such egregious blunders as to fit comparatively few only to be successful in the science and art of teaching.

Success is certainly within the reach of all teachers of ordinary intelligence. We apprehend originality to mean independent thinking and acting. This is within the grasp of nearly every teacher if he but chooses thus to exercise himself. It only requires diligence in the pursuit of the various methods of self-improvement. Originality is not solely innate. There [illegible] be processes of mental cultivation to [illegible]rt out. It is no extraordinary trou[illegible] for any teacher to draw out the vol[illegible]y thinking powers of his pupils if he [illegible]xect his own powers in thus thinking. [illegible]much of our teaching is mere pattern[illegible]. We imitate (and often very feebly) [illegible] plans or slight suggestions of plans [illegible]ce and hear recommended at associa[illegible] and Institutes, or which perhaps [illegible] read in some work on the subject [illegible]. It is all very essential to at[illegible]acher's conventions and read [illegible]odicals on this subject; but [illegible]e as these helps are to the [illegible]her, there is nothing that will more surely open up to him the true avenues of success than his own original thinking and his plans educed therefrom. We do not mean the hasty adoption of mere fancies, as some teachers seem to get upon the spur of the moment, but real studied plans that have cost the teacher intense mental application to form and bring to perfection.

The spirit of originality in pupils is caught from the teacher. Let him but make efforts at thinking for himself while conducting the exercises of the school and soon the same spirit manifests itself in his pupils. If it gleams in the countenance of the teacher, it will inevitably be caught by his pupils. "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." J. C. H.

Annandale, N. J.

The Real Difficulty at the South.

The pernicious effect of Congressional legislation enacted solely for party purposes in the Southern States is very apparent *even* to Republican journals not directly under the control of an unscrupulous Radicalism. Commenting upon the Louisiana case, the New York *Post* makes the following pertinent remarks upon the subject:

"It may be an easy thing for the Federal Administration at Washington to decide which is the *de facto* government, as that may be simply a question of possession and of power. But it does not follow that the government *de facto* is the government *de jure*, and it is precisely this question which is important—indeed, the only one of essential importance. This it is for the people of Louisiana, and not for Congress, to decide; and the reason they are not free to do so at this moment is because a statute of the United States has put it in the power of a United States judge to decide it for them. It is just here where, if the mischief does not begin, the muddle does, and the easiest way out of it is for Congress to repeal all laws whereby any faction can involve any State in any such trouble. Let Louisiana go to her own courts with her own difficulties, if it is there that she can find a remedy. If something more radical is needed we should still insist that she be let alone.—If her people should have a little comfortable blood-letting among themselves without interference from outside it might do them good. At any rate, the difficulty now is that there is outside interference, without any certainty of its being on the right side; and until that is removed there can be no peace and no reconstruction at the South, but only increasing trouble."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A movement is on foot to erect a statue [illegible] Mr. Greeley to be composed of old type [illegible]tal contributed by the different print[illegible] offices in the country. It is proposed [illegible]t each printer in the United States set [illegible] on the 3rd Feb. (Mr. Greeley's birth[illegible]day) 1,000 ems, and give the receipts for [illegible] same to be expended in erecting the [illegible]tatue.

Select Miscellany.

THE DEADLY ICE CYCLONE.

FEARFUL EFFECTS OF THE STORM IN THE NORTHWEST.

Men, Women, and Children, and Herds of Cattle Frozen to Death—Teamsters Frozen Stiff in their Seats—Eight Dead Bodies Found in One Sleigh.

[Correspondence of The Sun.]

ST. PAUL, Jan. 16.—The icy cyclone which began to sweep over the Northwest on Tuesday, the 7th inst., was one of unprecedented severity, and there is every reason to fear that the list of victims will not be completed for many weeks to come. The storm came on suddenly after a warm and pleasant day, and raged with great fury for over two days. Buildings were shaken like reeds, and the air was so densely filled with snow that an object ten feet distant could not be seen. Many farmers with their teams, and some with their wives, were caught out in the prairies, and a large number have perished. The following account of suffering and loss of life will indicate the deadly power of the blast.

MEN AND CATTLE FROZEN.

Near Washington, Minn., two teams were found frozen, with one of the drivers so badly frozen that he cannot live. The other cannot be found. The body of an unknown man was also found frozen to death at Nicolett. A. O. Jenkins, foreman of the Ohio Bridge Company's yard, was frozen to death while riding in a hack from Sibley to Rock Rapids. The other inmates escaped with slight injuries. A school boy near New Ulm undertook to go home, but lost his way, and his body was found eight miles distant. A man was found near St. Peter, frozen stiff. Whole herds of cattle, caught in the storm, were frozen to death. A man named Christopher left Glyndon, Minn., for home on Tuesday night, and was found lying under the snow frozen to death. A young man named Berry in the same neighborhood, shared the same fate.

A man and two yoke of oxen were found southwest of St. James, frozen stiff. A man and two boys and one yoke of oxen were found seven miles north of St. James. A man and a yoke of oxen were found within three miles of St. James. The man had driven his team through the dooryard of a house, passing within ten feet of a shelter without discovering it in the storm. He was found only a few rods from the house, lying partly across his cattle.

SEVENTY PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.

A despatch from Alexandria, Douglas county, says thus far authentic reports have been received of seventy persons who have frozen to death in Stevens, Grant, Douglas, and Otter Tail counties. Others are still missing and believed to be dead; many more crippled for life by freezing hands and feet.

A man named Thos. Johnson started for a flouring mill on Tuesday, and on Thursday both Johnson and the team were found frozen to death. A man and team were found in the woods ten miles north of Pomme de Terre, all dead. A sad case is that of a young man returning from Canada with his bride. At Pomme de Terre the father of the young man met the couple, and they started for their home, near Fergus Falls. The storm came on, and losing their way, the two men left the bride in the sleigh and started to find the road. Nothing has since been heard of them, and they undoubtedly perished. The men not returning, the bride left the sleigh, and after wandering about for some time came to some logs, where she took shelter, where she was found two days after so badly frozen that she can't live. A man and a boy living northeast of Morris went out on Tuesday to get some wood. The team was found on Friday, but no traces of the men. A Norwegian named Fladerland, left Morris for home Tuesday, since when neither man nor team has been seen or heard from.

A FEARFUL RECORD

A man was found standing by his barn door, in the vicinity of New Ulm, frozen to death. Two men were found dead in another place in the same vicinity.

At Fergus Falls eight people are known to be frozen; at Morris, four, and scattered through the intermediate country seven or eight others.

Two men were found near St. Peter sitting upright in a sleigh frozen stiff, covered with buffalo robes. At Worthington two teamsters have been found dead.

Two farmers, named Pat Cordor and Flynn, the latter known as Wild Mick, left Litchfield for their homes on Tuesday. Not reaching home, a general search was instituted on Friday, and both were found lying in a snow drift three miles from starting place. Condon was quite dead, but Flynn was still alive, but so badly frozen that he will lose both arms, even if he lives. The wife of O. E. Scotland of Kirkhaven, Kandiyohi county, with her sister-in-law, two farmers and a boy, were caught out in the storm. Mrs. Soland and the boy were frozen to death. Her sister-in-law was alive, but will probably die, and the woman is so badly frozen that her limbs will probably have to be amputated.

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS IN THE SNOW.

A special despatch from Wilmar says: "A party consisting of Charles, John, and Stein O'Neil, Thomas and Michael Holden, each with two-horse teams, were on the road to Wilmar with wheat. When within about ten miles of their destination they were overtaken by the terrible storm of Tuesday, and were found by John Maher to-day in the following condition: John and Stein O'Neil and Thomas Holden were found in their sleighs frozen, to death. Their teams were also frozen, and Charles was in a dying state. Mr. Maher brought him to Wilmar. He had lain partly covered up by the snow for 49 hours. His arms and legs were frozen, and if he lives at all they will all have to be amputated.

A farmer reports that he passed five ox teams frozen dead. Hourly news is brought in of frozen teams being found, and the supposition is that their owners shared the same fate. The storm commenced without a shadow of warning, and continued for sixty hours. Mr. Casserty, father of A. C. Casserty, station agent at Hermann, left the depot for the tank house, a short distance, and was found frozen to death by his son. Undoubtedly hundreds have met with the same fate.

EIGHT DEAD BODIES IN ONE SLEIGH.

A gentleman from Blue Earth country tells of an instance where, in driving along after the storm, a team of horses was noticed a little off the beaten track, and on examination the horses were found frozen stiff, standing on their feet, and looking perfectly life-like. Sitting on the seat in an erect position, with reins in his hand, was the driver, dead, and in the bottom of the sleigh, covered up with blankets and straw, were the bodies of seven persons, all dead.

On Saturday last seventeen coffins were taken out of New Ulm to bury the dead bodies found in the immediate vicinity of that place.

At Lake Heuskey, six miles from Lake Crystal, the bodies of thirteen persons had been found frozen to death.

Six children who had been attending school between Fort Ridgly and Beaver Falls, were found frozen to death, the teacher having unwisely allowed them to to leave the school room. Another school teacher, near New Ulm, kept his forty scholars from Tuesday evening until Friday, walking himself a mile or more through the storm to get food for them.

A SAD CASE.

On Tuesday afternoon a man living some three miles from New Ulm came into that place after a doctor for his wife, who was about being confined, leaving her alone at home. The storm was so terrible that no doctor would venture out, but one promised to go the next morning. Efforts were made to induce the man to remain in town, but he said his wife was alone and he must go back. Poor man! He never saw his home again, his frozen body being found about half way there. The next day the doctor managed to reach the house, where he found that the poor woman had given birth to a child, and both were frozen dead.

ALIVE IN A SNOW BANK.

A party of section men were at work four and a half miles from St. James when the storm struck them. With one exception they managed to reach the village alive. They supposed their comrade had perished, and on Thursday afternoon they started out to find his body. After a lengthy search they found him asleep in a snow bank, where he had laid 44 hours. On being aroused the first question he asked was whether breakfast was ready. The second request was for a "chew of tobacco." He had his shovel with him, and dug out in the bank of snow a perfect set of rooms, which exercise undoubtedly saved his life.

A FAITHFUL DOG.

Among the section men mentioned above was one who lived several miles from St. James. He was unable to reach home, and his wife became alarmed for his safety, and he was uneasy about his family.—On Thursday a shepherd dog belonging to him came bounding into St James with a little leather bag attached to his collar, in which was a letter from his wife containing the joyful intelligence that they were "all well at home," and asking for news of her husband. Another letter was written informing the wife that the husband was safe and would return home as soon as he could reach there. This letter was placed in the leather bag, and the faithful animal told to "go home." Away started the almost human animal through the fearful storm and snow drifts, and arrived safely at home with the precious news so anxiously looked for by the waiting wife and mother. This same dog was also sent with a letter to a sick neighbor, and brought back an answer. That dog is not for sale.

A MAN AND WIFE PERISH.

A man and his wife (it is supposed) were found within three miles of Madelia. It appeared that the man had unhitched his team, and started out to find his house, which was only a short distance away, leaving his wife in the sleigh. He got lost in the storm, and perished. His wife, becoming alarmed after waiting a while, also started from the sleigh, and met the same fate. The horses were frozen. The bodies were found on Friday. We could not learn their names.

The body of a man named Fred. Warnke, of Sibley county, was found on Friday about three miles from Henderson. He perished about a hundred steps from a neighbor's house. A despatch from Fargo says that a Swede named Christopherson was caught in the storm and perished. A young man named Berry, of Glindon, left a neighbor's house just as the storm commenced, and nothing has been seen of him since. It is certain that he has perished.

THE FATE OF TWO FARMERS.

One instance is related of a farmer who was at the town of New Ulm on the day of the storm. Not apprehending danger, he started to go to the town of Nicolett, a few miles distant. This was on Tuesday, at about 2 P. M. Nothing was heard of the man until the next day, when some of the citizens of Nicolett who came out to see what damage had been done by the storm, discovered the top of the head of a horse sticking out of the snow. An excavation was made, and the missing man was found sitting in his wagon, with the reins in his hand, frozen to death. The horse was also dead. The man was found only about twenty rods from Nicolett, where his journey would have terminated. It was supposed that he became bewildered in the blinding snow, and had fruitlessly travelled around in a circle, as is often the case under such circumstances.

A farmer who had been absent from home did not return. After the storm had been raging for some hours his team came to the door of his home. Search for the man was made on the next day, and he was found dead. He had evidently abandoned his horses, and attempted to reach home on foot. He had been overcome by the intensity of the cold and had perished, while the beasts, guided by instinct, had reached a place of shelter and safety.

"I see through it," as the washer woman said when the bottom of the tub fell out.

GREAT FREEZE AND FRESHET.

The Susquehanna and the Lehigh on the Rampage.

During Saturday week, says the Baltimore *Sun*, when the temperature was still comparatively mild, telegrams from different parts of the country gave accounts of extraordinary overflows of the rivers, entailing in some instances great damage, and threatening still greater injury to property.

The Susquehanna at Williamsport, at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon week, was ten feet above low water mark, and travel on the Erie road was suspended, the road between Williamsport and Lockhaven being in some places five feet under water. The ice at and below Williamsport had gone down, but that above was held back mainly by the Linden river bridge, and towards evening the water commenced falling. The ice at Lockhaven had piled up on a level with the city, and the back water from Bald Eagle creek had inundated the flats and the creek, and many houses were surrounded with water. Part of the Bland bridge, a well-built structure, was carried away. George McCormick, living near it, lost some cattle by the sudden rise of the water during the night, and narrowly escaped himself while trying to save the rest of his stock. At Wilkesbarre the Susquehanna rose seventeen feet, and the ice was running out very fast. The Kingston road was inundated, and the street cars had to stop running. In the evening the water fell rapidly several feet. The rise at Sunbury was very alarming. The ice in both branches of the Susquehanna broke up, and, gorging in several places, complicated the situation. The Philadelphia and Erie road at this point also was impassable. The ice at Harrisburg broke up early in the afternoon and slipped away nicely. The Susquehanna at Middletown rose very high, and the ice moved off early in the afternoon, but the ice on Swatara creek was not so docile, having caused much damage before it got away. At the dam above Mauch Chunk the houses were inundated to the second stories. Masses of ice sixteen inches thick were pilled up twenty feet high, and the greatest alarm was felt, it being certain to carry everything with it in case it should suddenly give way.

A dispatch from Bethlehem, Pa., says that the destruction caused by the freshets in the Lehigh river is very great. Many canal boats and coal schutes at Mauch Chunk have been destroyed by the ice.—The Howe truss bridge, opposite the Mansion House, has received a severe shock.—The track of the railroad which sunk Friday has been repaired, and trains are now running as usual. Logs and what appear to be the wrecks of houses pass down the rapidly-running river. Two men, who were engaged in hauling logs, are reported drowned at Catasauqua. The furnaces of the Catasauqua Iron Company are somewhat damaged. The river has never been so high. Many persons have lower stories already flooded. The track of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna railroads were submerged. Between Bethlehem and Easton several manufactories have sustained considerable damage. Two of the Freemansburg mines have been swamped, the miners narrowly escaping with their lives.

GORGE IN THE SUSQUEHANNA—HAVRE DE GRACE IN DANGER.—[Special dispatch to the Baltimore *American.*]—*Havre de Grace*, January 20.—The ice has gone from below the railroad bridge, and about a mile above the bridge on the west side of the island. On the eastern side the ice extends nearly down to the bridge. The ice is gorged between the island and the lower end of Port Deposit, and the back-water floods Port Deposit. There is five feet of water between the depot and the street. Many families have been taken from submerged dwellings from the windows. The quantity of ice in the river is immense. The gorge is more fearful than it was in 1857. The railroad at Port Deposit is two feet under water. The inhabitants have all left their houses on the river-side of the street.

Later information from Port Deposit says: The river is again rising. People are looking in each other's faces in blank terror, and fear to give utterance to their thoughts. As the night comes on the crashing of the ice floes as they pile one upon the other in the gorge is fearful.

At 6 o'clock two families, consisting of two men, their wives, and five children, were isolated by the ice and the flood upon the island in the middle of the river with the water rising rapidly upon them. The darkness of the night has shut them from our view, but their agonizing cries for help can be heard every moment.—These cries coming up out of the darkness are all the more terrible and heart-rending because it is known that no human aid can reach them before morning. It is likely enough that hours before the day dawns they will be swept away by the flood.

THE LATEST.

The last arrival to-night from Port Deposit says that the river has risen four feet over the railroad track and affairs are growing worse.

The people of Port Deposit were leaving their houses, and many had to remove in haste, and it is feared there has been loss of life.

The ice is also gorged at Havre de Grace, and it was at one time feared that the lower part of the town was in danger, but at midnight the water was receding. The Susquehanna is also gorged at McCall's Ferry, the back-water reaching Columbia. The pier at the Columbia harbor has been carried away, together with several houses along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The Charlotte *Observer* has seen the lump of gold recently found in Union county, some twenty-five miles South of Charlotte, on or near Big Richardson Creek, on the land of Jos. Tomberlin, Esq., and which is remarkable as a rich and beautiful specimen. Its weight is 174 pennyweights and is valued at one dollar a pennyweight. The specimen found is estimated as being 900 fine, 1,000 being the standard gold. The lump will be assayed by Col. Cowles at the U. S. Mint in Charlotte.

Burglar Detected in the Act of Robbing his Brother's House.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Some ten years ago two brothers left their homes in Illinois and came to California. The elder was a man of the most steady habits, who had received a thorough business education in his native State, and who had made up his mind to prosper in the new country he had chosen. The other was inclined to be dissipated, and had figured in so many scrapes at home that he stood in very bad odor in his village. The brothers lived together for some time in San Francisco, while both looked for situations. The younger brother however fell into bad company and bad habits, and after a few months they seperated by mutual consent. The elder obtained a situation in a wholesale store as porter, and by his diligence and steadiness soon worked himself into the confidence of his employers. Of his brother he saw little. One day a note reached him from his wild relative, who was then confined in the city jail on a charge of petty larceny. He bailed him out and employed counsel to defend him. Though circumstantially evidence that the prisoner committed the crime alleged, yet the actual proof was so meagre that in his trial at the Municipal Court he was acquitted. The older brother now renounced the criminal altogether, and until Christmas Eve they had not met for nearly ten years. Advancing rapidly in the esteem of his employers, the industrious young man soon found himself in the receipt of a good salary, and gradually rose to a partnership in the firm which he had entered as store-porter. He purchased a house on Bush street, married a lady with considerable fortune of her own, and last Christmas he saw three beautiful children around him to enjoy the wonders of the Christmas-tree. That night the family retired about midnight. Towards 2 o'clock in the morning the gentleman heard a noise below and moving quietly out of bed stood at the head of the stairs to assure himself that his suspicions of the burglars being in the house were correct. The gleam of a candle in the parlor assured him, and returning to his bed-room and arming himself he crept down stairs to capture the thief. He had proceeded so cautiously that the burglar was not aware of any one stirring in the house-hold; and when he reached the parlor door he saw a man endeavoring to pry open the buffet where he kept his silver. Levelling his revolver at the thief he shouted, "Stop or you are a dead man," and he had the burglar completely at his mercy.

The "jimmy" dropped from his nervous hands, and the gentleman was advancing to secure him, when, to his infinite horror, he perceived that it was his younger brother whom he had thus detected in crime. Both stood motionless for a moment, and then the unfortunate wretch, dropping on his knees, cried out, "As God is my judge Robert, I did not know that you lived here!" The other believed him, and bidding him sit down, asked him what could have led him to the commission of such a crime? 'Twas the old story: Liquor and evil companions. That night, the would-be burglar slept under the roof of his forgiving brother, who when he told his strange story to our reporter, declared with tears in his eyes, that he intended to save him, if possible, and was going to give him employment in his own store. He said that if he could only save his erring brother it would be the best and dearest Christmas present he could expect. The reckless man seems to be truly penitent, and this extraordinary meeting may be the means of saving him from the State prison, or even the gallows.

Godly New England and the Godless South.

The six new England States have a population of 3,445,000 whites, who support 5,421 churches. Seven Southern States, showing a white population of 3,450,903, support 11,567 churches. So much for churches and the worshippers. Now, let us compare criminally. The census show in the native white population of the six New England States, 12,572 paupers and 2,099 criminals. In the native white population of the Southern States we have named, which foots up near a million more than those of the New England States, we find 7,062 paupers, or nearly 6,000 less than in that northern section, and 1,174 criminals, or about half as many as the "godly" precinct shows!—*New York Day Book.*

FIVE HUNDRED COUNTERFEITERS ON TRIAL.—In Russia they administer justice or injustice, by wholesale. Recently they have had a trial at Moscow of five hundred persons charged with counterfeiting the coin or currency of the Imperial Government, over two hundred of whom were convicted and condemned to labor in the gold mines of the Ural mountains for life. Sentence of death was passed upon six French printers who executed the counterfeits. A number of delicate women were embraced in the sentence, and a number of men, as well as women, were convicted from the best classes of Russian society.

Women have not done much in the way of *invention*, but a Brooklyn lady, Mrs. Augusta M. Rodgers, has gone practically at work, and in less than four years has patented four inventions or improvements. A mosquito canopy, a folding chair, a plan of heating cars without fires, and an improvement in spark-arresters (to be applied to locomotives), have successively received letters patent at Washington, while the first two are protected by the great seal of England.

Between two and three millions of capital are invested in the seed business in this country, and the annual trade turns over not less than five million dollars. It has shared the growth and change of the last quarter of a century, and now has locked hands with the advancing civilization of the country.

The San Francisco Bulletin thinks that in a very few years the Pacific coast will raise more than 100,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat per annum, and says that, besides this, the gold and silver product of the coast, estimated at $65,000,000 annually, will sink to insignificance.

R. S. Pullen and others vs. Board of City Commissioners of Raleigh.

This case was heard before Judge Watts, at Chambers, on last Saturday week.—Messrs. Moore & Galling appeared for plaintiffs, and Messrs. J. C. L. Harris and T. M. Argo for the defendants.

The following is the Judge's decision:

Battle & Sons, Moore & Gatling, for plaintiffs; J. C. L. Harris, City Attorney, T. M. Argo, for City of Raleigh.

This case having been submitted by the parties upon the facts agreed without action, and having heard the arguments of counsel for plaintiffs and defendants, I decide as follows:

The city of Raleigh being a municipal corporation organized and acting under a charter granted by the State, which is made part of the case agreed, claims the right under section 9, art. VII, of the State Constitution and its charter above referred to, to levy a tax upon all solvent credits and securities held by persons residing in said city. The plaintiffs contend that the city authorities have no such power but can only tax property in the now limited sense, excluding from the meaning of the word *property* the *choses in action and securities* spoken of above.

The case does not contain the affidavits required by sec. 315, C. C. P., to show that the controversy is real and the proceedings in good faith to determine the right of the parties, and is otherwise imperfectly stated. But as the controversy is no doubt real and involves questions of importance and interest to the parties, I will proceed to decide it according to my view of the law.

The case is: The plaintiffs are citizens and residents within the corporate limits of the city of Raleigh, over whom and their property the authorities of said city have legal power and authority under the constitution and laws of the State. These parties own certain solvent credits and securities upon which the city authorities have assessed a tax for city purposes.—The amount and kind of this property and tax assessed are not stated. The question is therefore presented, have the authorities of the city a right to levy a tax for city purposes upon the solvent credits and securities owned by the plaintiffs and others and like conditions. Sec. 9, art. 7, of the constitution provides that "all taxes levied by any county, city, town or township shall be uniform and advalorem upon all property in the same except property exempt by this constitution." It is contended for the defendants that this is a constitutional provision for the taxation of all property by the city authorities and providing further the way in which this tax shall be levied. For the plaintiffs it is contended the word property here used must be taken in its restricted sense and was not intended to embrace choses in action and securities of the kind mentioned or intended herein.

My opinion is, that this section was intended to declare simply the manner in which municipal corporations should levy taxes, to-wit: that they should be "uniform and advalorem," and not to declare the subjects to be taxed by them. That was to be done by other parts of the Constitution where the general subject of taxation was treated of and provided for, and by general laws passed under the Constitution by the Legislature on this subject. And by sec. 4, art 8, general power is given to the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities, towns, etc., and to restrict their power of taxation, etc. This seems to give general control to the Legislature on the subject of municipal corporations, and the Legislature may under it restrict the power of taxation by these corporations as it may think proper, due regard being had to other parts of the Constitution. My opinion, therefore is, that the right of the defendants to levy this tax does not depend on, and is not controlled by the said 9th Section of 7th Articles of the Constitution, but must depend on the Charter, granted by the Legislature to this corporation, or the general law of the State in relation to towns, etc. Upon the examination of the Charter and this general law, I am of the opinion that no such power as that now claimed by the defendants is granted by either.

My decision therefore is that the plaintiffs have judgment, that the defendants have no right to tax solvent credits and securities, and that such tax is illegal.

S. W. WATTS, J. S. C.

Can the United States Sue a State?

Our correspondent "X" sends us an opinion of Kent's Commentaries, that "the United States can sue a State." That is an opinion only—not even an *"obiter dictum."* Kent was a Federalist, and carried his opinion as far in favor of Federal authority as any statesman or jurist of his day. His opinion is not fortified by a single decision.

Article XI, of amendments to the Federal Constitution prohibits the citizens of any one State (of the United States) from sueing any other State (of the United States), as it likewise prohibits suits against any such State by citizens or subjects of a foreign State. Evidently, these citizens or subjects cannot do indirectly what they are expressly forbidden to do directly—that is, they cannot evade this amendment by *assigning* their claims to the United States.

As to the other point, we will give it up when a precedent is cited. The Federal Government may possibly hereafter claim the right to sue a State. That is one question of conflict between the United States Government and the States not yet settled. But if the former perseveres in its invasions of State authority or State sovereignty as it has done in the last ten years we shall not be surprised if it settles this question in its own favor, as it has so many others.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The House committee on Post-offices and Post-roads [illegible] morning unanimously authorised the [illegible] man, Mr. Farnsworth, to prepare a [illegible] ducing letter postage to two cents [illegible] require pre-payment on all printed [illegible] except weekly papers in counties [illegible] now printed, which will not be affected. An estimate from the Post-Office Department alleges that $1,300,000 are lost annually on account of printed matter on which postage is uncollected or confiscated by postmasters.—*Washington Star, 17[illegible]*

People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1873.

It is a sickening thing to read of the public corruption at Washington. The time was when no one dared to approach a member of Congress with a bribe, for fear of exposure. Now the case is different. There are no less than four cases in the U. S. Senate, where direct bribery and corruption are charged, and that with damaging evidence to back the truth of the charge. It has become quite a common thing to use money in elections. The Senate formerly was comparatively beyond reproach, but look at the following and see how matters stand now:

"The investigation now in progress before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections of the case of Senator Caldwell of Kansas, who is charged with having obtained his election through bribery and corruption, is attracting considerable attention. This, together with the developments made in the Credit-Mobilier investigation; the charge of the payment of $10,000 by T. C. Durant towards the election of Senator Harlan, of Iowa; the charges of corruption pending against John J. Patterson, recently elected Senator from South Carolina, and similar charges against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, give rise to the question whether the whole system of senatorial elections is not a fraud. Everywhere outside the Senate itself the cry is raised for an amendment to the Constitution which will make the Senators elective by the people, and not by the Legislature of the States. Of course, this will be opposed by the Senate, for, while many members of that body can see clearly how the will of the people may be defeated by the Electoral College in the election of President of the United States, they cannot understand how it can be done in the election of a United States Senator by a State Legislature. The purchase of seats in the Senate is becoming so common and notorious that it is probable public sentiment will demand at no distant day the election of Senators by the popular vote. The most damaging evidence against Caldwell was given yesterday by ex-Governor Carney, of Kansas. This man was to some extent *particeps criminis* with Caldwell, and was an unwilling witness. The chairman of the committee, Senator Morton, is determined to bring out the truth, whatever be the consequence. It appears from Carney's testimony that Caldwell not only bought votes in the Legislature, but paid his rivals to get out of the way."

☞ The advocates of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have represented that route as the most practicable, and comparatively free from the rigors of a Northern winter. That this idea is delusive, has been proven this season beyond the shadow of a doubt. Besides the frequent obstructions of Railroad travel by deep snows and almost impenetrable snow blockade, the loss of human life by the extreme cold has been fearful. In the region represented by the friends of the Northern Pacific Railroad as comparatively mild and pleasant, even in mid winter, not less than seven hundred persons have been frozen to death; while on the border line of Iowa, 800 Railroad hands came very near being sacrificed, early in December last.

In view of the above facts, the Richmond *Dispatch* remarks: "The only line of permanent safety all the year round—the Southern Pacific line by the Southwest Pass—receives no Government aid, and by a combination in Congress these perilous northern routes are allowed to draw millions from the public treasury.—Things will come right. The Southern line will become the great route for all through travel. All others will be restricted by the winter's frosts, and for a long period of the year be confined to local business."

There are deficiencies in what is called at Washington the "Department of Justice," and Attorney General Williams asks for an appropriation of $300,000 to cover them. Year before last the expenses of this department were $659,567 35; last year the appropriation was $3,200,000 and even this fell short. But year before last Grant did not have to be re-elected. "Department of Justice" indeed! Money can't cover its deficiencies.

Western Storms.—Since the terrible Western snow storm, some of the details of which appear on our first page, another unprecedented hurricane and snow storm has visited that portion of our country, proving very destructive to life and property.

Gen. J. B. Gordon has been elected to the United States Senate from Georgia beating Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

The Caldwell-Battle-McIver Imbroglio.—In the case of K. P. Battle vs. A. McIver, touching the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, his Honor Judge Watts, decided in favor of Mr. McIver, at Chambers, yesterday.

An appeal has been taken and will probably be heard in a few days by the Supreme Court.

Batchelor & Edwards for plaintiff, Fowle & Baily for defendant.—*News.*

West Carolina Record is the title of a new paper started at Rutherfordton by Messrs. Carpenter & Grayson. There is still room for more.

Col. T. C. Singleterry, for a long time a honored member of the Pitt county Bar, died at his residence in Greenville, on last Saturday night.

The Hickory Tavern *Eagle* has changed its name to the *Piedmont Press* and greatly improved in appearance. The editor offers a half interest for sale.

A huge black bear was killed near Fayetteville City one day last week.

Quite a number of eagles have been recently killed in Polk county.

WHAT "CREDIT MOBILIER" MEANS.

We have been frequently asked the meaning of the words above which have, of late, been so much talked and written about, and we give below, from the Chicago *Tribune*, a plain and satisfactory explanation of the term:

A correspondent asks the meaning of the words "Credit Mobilier." (Several Congressmen have asked the same question.) We presume he wishes to be informed concerning the original derivation and use of the term. We will endeavor to explain it. The "Credit Foncier" has long been the general title in France for associations that advance money on landed or immovable securities. The "Credit Mobilier" was the name given to a powerful corporation, organized in France in 1852, for advancing money on moveable property. The name was adopted evidently with the purpose of affording a ready definition of the object of the association. The "Societe Generale de Credit Mobilier" became a great and profitable enterprise. It had special privileges under its charter. It assisted materially in the construction of railways and the promotion of mining schemes. Among other enterprises in which it was notably interested were the Government loan on account of the Russian war, the Grand Central Railway Company, and the General Omnibus Company of Paris. At one time it advanced 250,000,000 francs, and at another time 375,000,000 francs, to the French Government. Its business was so great in 1855 that it declared a dividend of 40 per cent. on its capital. While it was manifestly the means of doing much good in France, it eventually failed.

The introduction of the terms "Credit Foncier" and "Credit Mobilier" into American are due to Mr. Grorge Francis Train. He established a "Credit Foncier" with Omaha lands, which he hawked about the country some years ago. He gave the name of "Credit Mobilier of America" to a corporation with universal privileges, which was organized in Pennsylvania. It was appropriated by Messrs. Oakes Ames, Durant & Co. to serve as the party of the third part in the famous "triplicate agreement," by which the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad let out the contract of building the road to themselves, in payment for which they modestly took the road itself, all the first mortgage bonds, all the United States lands, etc., at a profit of over 1,000 per cent., on an entirely fictitious capital. This is what "Credit Mobilitr" means, in the modern American and Congressional use of the word. The title is not inappropriate. The transaction was literally a Credit on movables—the United States Government furnishing the credit and the money, and Messrs. Oakes Ames & Co. taking the movables—that is, the securities and the profits.

It appears that, in this country, the Credit Mobilier is a ring formed to enrich those interested at the expense of the national goverment. In order to effect this object, of course, influential persons had to be bought or bribed and Congressional aid became indispensable. It was charged during the late Presidential campaign that members of Congress had been bought with Credit Mobilier stock, which charge was then bitterly denied, and pronounced a political lie. This matter, however, is now undergoing investigation by a Congressional Committee, and it has already been made to appear that a number of members of Congress have been more or less deeply concerned in this money stealing job, which amounts to a conspiracy to rob the national treasury. The investigation of this matter is still progressing, implicating persons in high station, heretofore considered above reproach.

Annual Sessions.

We are pleased to see that the press of the State is beginning to speak out boldly and advocate reforms in the management of public affairs in various ways.

We copy the following from a recent letter of Col. W. L. Saunders, one of the editors of the Wilmington *Journal*, to his paper:

One of the greatest evils of the present constitution is the provision that compels the Legislature to meet every year. No people were ever cursed with "too much legislation" to a greater extent than are the people of North Carolina to-day.—With first one Reconstruction Convention and then another, and special and annual sessions of the Legislature, it has been scarcely possible to print and publish a law before a new law making body was in session and hard at work repealing or changing it. To such magnitude has the evil grown, that a new compilation of the laws has become a necessity not only to clients, but to lawyers and judges as well. But if these annual sessions continue, even this new compilation will afford only temporary relief. Twelve months will not pass over our heads before there will be enacted "Bills to be entitled acts to amend an act, &c., *ad infinitum*.

More Corruption.—The New York *Herald* says that probably fifty out of the seventy-four Senators obtained their seats by the corrupt use of money or through the influence of railroads or other corporations. We have fallen upon evil times, and well may the alarm be sounded for the safety of the Republic, when corruption and depravity in high places has assumed such brazen-faced and gigantic proportions.

The visitation of the small-pox to the various principal cities of this country has naturally awakened great anxiety; but when we compare the ravages of the scourge here with the extent of its ravages in other countries, there will be found some cause for thankfulness that with us it is no worse. For several years past the disease has literally dwelt among the cities, towns and villages of South America, and the circumstance that those places are in the main noted for their uncleanliness will afford a valuable suggestion, not merely to the health boards of our cities, but to head of families, and in fact to every individual capable of appreciating the value of health or the difference between dirt and cleanliness. In Chili, especially, the small-pox has been raging for some time past, and the most recent advices state that it is increasing in Lima, and that it has become so terrible in the town of Lata that people are abandoning the place. The newspapers there say, "The plague overruns the town. Not a street, court or alley is without its victims. No one thinks of succor or of hygenic measures. God have pity on us.—*Wilmington Journal.*

North Carolina Legislature.

Senate—21st—Mr. Norwood, from the committee on the State debt and liabilities, in respect to the Governor's message and bill on that subject, reported as follows:

"The joint select committee on the State debt and liabilities, to whom was referred the message and draft of a bill on that subject from the Governor, have had the same under consideration. The committee believe they apprehend the importance of the subject of the State debt, which has been committed to their charge, in its various aspects and bearings, and they indulge the hope that they may in due time be able to recommend such a course with regard to it as may best promote the public interests. The appreciation by the committee of the immense importance of the subject induces them to refrain from the reflections upon the communication of the Governor which to some it may seem to provoke. The committee respectfully ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the said communication."

Mr. Norwood, from the committee on Agriculture, reported a bill for the improvement of the Agriculture of the State, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

House.—Usury bill postponed to Monday.

Senate—22nd.—Nothing of much importance the time being occupied in appointing, Committees to look after the keeper of the Capitol, and bills relating to State Bonds and the condition of the Western Railroad, relative to its sale, &c.

House.—The House seemed dull also. Among the most prominent measures we note the following:

A bill to lay off the new county of Centro. Usury bill indefinitely postponed, as also the bill to increase salaries of Chief Justice and Associate Justices of Supreme Court.

Incoporation of Greenville and Snow Hill Railroad Company passed.

Bill introduced relating to highways. The House then adjourned, pending the discussion of the amended School Law.

Senate—23rd.—Bill for relief of sheriffs and tax collectors was put upon its passage. [The original bill provided that the collection of arrears of taxes for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872 be extended to the 1st of January, 1874.] The amendments of the Committee included the striking out of the year 1869, the provision that no tax-payer who can swear that he has paid or believes that he has paid the taxes claimed, shall be required to pay the alleged arrears, and that executors and administrators shall not be required to pay arrearages. In no case shall a sheriff or tax-collector, who has not fully settled for his State and county taxes be entitled to the benefits of the proposed act. Passed 3rd reading.

The bill to be entitled "An Act for Amnesty and Pardon," the special order for 12 o'clock, was put upon its passage. [This bill proposes to grant amnesty and pardon to all persons who have committed breaches of the peace, or who are charged with doing so, prior to the 1st day of September, 1871, members of the "Heroes of America, Loyal Union Leagues, Red Strings, North Carolina State Troops, North Carolina Militia, Jay Hawkers, Constitutional Union Guard, White Brotherhood, Invisible Empire, Ku Klux Klan, or any other organization, secret or otherwise, political or otherwise, by whatever name known or called," &c. The substitute of the committee was the question. Special order for Saturday.

House.—Bill favoring repeal of Force law was introduced. Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to use their influence against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Resolution favoring more prompt execution of civil process in Justices' Courts.

The School question came up and as everybody is interested, we will give the section proposed to be striken out and the one in lieu thereof.

The recommendation that Section 25, which is as follows, be stricken out was adopted:

"Sec. 25. For the support of each free school which shall be maintained for four months, there shall be allowed out of the public school fund the sum of two dollars for each scholar, counting their number by the average attendance for four months; and for the support of each free school maintained for two months there shall be allowed one dollar for each scholar, counting their number by the average attendance for two months; and no aid shall be given from said fund for any school not maintained for at least two months."

The question then recurred upon the recommendation of the Committee on Education that the following section be inserted as section 25.

Sec. 25. The county commissioners of each county shall levy annually a special tax for school purposes, which together with the tax levied in this act, shall be sufficient to maintain one or more schools in each township for the period of four months. The said tax shall be collected by the sheriff, and he shall be subject to the same liabilities for the collection and accounting for said tax, as he is or may be by law in regard to other county taxes. The said tax shall be levied on all property, credits and polls of the county, and in the assessment of the amount upon each, the commissioners shall observe the constitutional equation of taxation: *Provided*, That the question of the levy and collection of said tax shall have first been submitted to the vote of the qualified voters of the county at an election to be held at the different election precincts of the county, under rules and regulations to be fixed by the commissioners, and conforming as near as may be to the rules and regulations for conducting other elections, except that no new registration need be made, but the registration books of the next preceding general election may be used. The penalties for fraudulent and illegal voting shall be the same as provided in general elections.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, of Alleghany, the House went into a Committee of the Vhole.

Mr. Badger, a motion to strike out the proviso in section 25 was lost; yeas 50, nays 63.

After a long discussion, on motion of Mr. Heaton, the committee arose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned.

Senate—24th—Bill called up and adopted, requiring the committee of investigation, relating to cruelty to prisoners in penitentiary, to hold its sessions with open doors. Bill to prevent sale of spirituous liquors to minors.

The special order, the bill to incorporate "The Midland North Carolina Railway Company," was taken up. The bill proposes to build a railway with one or more tracks from some point at or near Beaufort harbor, in this State, to the Tennessee line, so as to insure an uninterrupted through connection from Memphis to Beaufort, with a capital stock of five millions of dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. Many of the named corporators are distinguished foreign capitalists. The first board of directors are chosen from corporators residing in England, France, Spain, Germany, New York and North Carolina. The bill was postponed.

House adopted resolution against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Mabson's seat declared vacant.

The motion to strike out 25th Section of School law reconsidered.

Senate—25th—Bill for better protection of the poor. Bill aiding planters, miners, mechanics, manufacturers and others in the prosecutions of their respective avocations. Amnesty bill postponed to Monday. Midland Railroad bill properly referred.

House.—Several amendments to School law, which was finally made special order for Tuesday next.

Senate—27—The Senate spent the day in discussing the Amnesty bill.

House—A bill enabling the Commissioners of Surry county to consolidate and discharge the debt against the county.

Rules were suspended and Senate resolution adopted creating a joint committee in regard to Western N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Waugh introduced an amendment to Marion and Asheville Turnpike, extending the road from Sparta by way of Thompson's Gap, Siloam, Bethania, to Winston. Its final action.

CONGRESS.

In the lower House of Congress on Monday last Bingham, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill defining the true intent and meaning of the act of the 8th of June, 1872, amending the bankrupt act to be, to make the exemptions under it the same as are allowed in the various States.

Hazelton, of Wisconsin, moved as a substitute for the bill one repealing the bankrupt law entirely. Carried—Yeas 129, nays 60, under a suspension of the rules.

On the 21st the House election committee have declared that Wall is not and Niblock is entitled to his seat from Florida. No action.

Nothing of importance.

On the 22nd the Senate bill abolishing Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy goes to the President.

Bill abolishing Franking Privileges passed, to take effect in July next.

Nothing in House.

In Senate on the 23rd petitions were presented from merchants of New York petitioning for repeal of Bankrupt Law.

House passed bill relieving Alcohol from special tax, when used for scientific purposes.

Senate, 24th, Austin was elected President, pro. tem.

House business unimportant.

The appropriation committee of the House have agreed to appropriate $125,000 for public buildings in Columbia, S. C.

Scolding.

Here is a good thing which we clip from an exchange and credited to the N. Y. *Ledger*. We think it is appropriate to read at the beginning of the new year:

Scolding is mostly a habit. There is not much meaning to it. It is often the result of nervousness, and an irritable condition of both mind and body. A person is tired, or annoyed at some trivial cause, and forthwith commences finding fault with everything and everybody in reach.

Scolding is a habit very easily formed. It is astonishing how soon one who indulges in it at all, becomes addicted to it, and confirmed in it.

It is an unreasoning and unreasonable habit. Persons who once get in the way of scolding, always find something to scold about. If there were nothing else, they would fall a scolding at the mere absence of anything to scold at.

It is an extremely disagreeable habit.—The constant rumbling of distant thunder, caterwaulings, or a hand organ under one's window, would be less unpleasant.

The habit is contagious. Once introduced into a family, it is pretty certain, in a short time, to affect all the members.—If one of them begins always finding fault about something, or nothing, the others are apt very soon to take it up, and a very unnecessary bedlam is created.

Women contract the habit more frequently than men. This may be because they live more in the house, in a confined and heated atmosphere, very trying to the nervous system and the health in general; and it may be partly, that their natures are more susceptible, and their sensitiveness more easily wounded. Women are sometimes called divine, but a scolding woman never seems divine.

The telegraph has announced the death of Edward Lytton Bulwer, the distinguished novelist and writer, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. A graduate of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he gained, in 1825, the Chancellor's Prize for English versification by a poem on "Sculpture." He early established a high reputation as a writer. His fame, whether as a poet, dramatic writer, or novelist, has been from the very beginning of his career world-wide. Who that has ever read them can forget, of his novels, his "Disowned," "Devereux," "Paul Clifford," "Eugene Aram," "Last Days of Pompeii," "Rienzi," "The Captors," and many others that may be named, or in the dramatic line his "Lady of Lyons" and "Richelieu." His works have been translated into every language in the civilized world.

His first election to the British Parliament was in 1831. He served there at repeated periods until June, 1858, when he became a member of the Derby Cabinet, as successor of Lord Stanley, in the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Bulwer was earnestly identified with the interests of the press. He advocated in Parliament their relief from the stamp duties, and favored the establishment of a copy-right for authors. He achieved a high reputation while living, and is one of those authors whose works will survive him.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Extract from a letter of S. C. Chandler, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, East Middlebury, Vt. "Messrs. R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.—Gentlemen: Some time since when I was in your city, delivering a course of Geological Lectures, I procured a bottle of your Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, for the use of myself and family, and I am happy to state, its use has proved all that you have claimed for it. I have recommended it to my friends and neighbors, and in every instance has it given perfect satisfaction. This I regard as due to you and the public.

GENERAL NEWS.

London, Jan. 23.—It is reported that an emigrant ship, the *Norfleet*, bound hence to Australia, with four hundred and twelve passengers, exclusive of the crew, collided with an unknown steamer. Only 97 are known to have been saved. The others are believed to be lost.

Later.—The passengers on the *Norfleet* were panic stricken by the collision and the Captain was compelled to fire on them. Had the passengers obeyed the Captain it is believed that more of them would have been saved.

London, Jan. 23.—It is reported this morning that a steamship has been discovered sunk at the scene of the collision off Dungeness Light house Wednesday night. The opinion is becoming general that the vessel which ran into the Northfleet and went down with all hand before the emigrant ship sunk. The owner of the Spanish steamship Murillo, who landed at Dover two hours before the collision occurred, believes that it was his ship that collided with the Northfleet, and that both were destroyed.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Fencuilly, Decamp and Benot, condemned Communists, were shot early this morning on Satory Plain. Fencuilly died without uttering a word. Decamp's last words: "I die assassinated, I own, with false witnesses, the lawyers and Theirs." Benot died cheering for the Republic, the Commune and the Army. Only one volley was fired as all died instantaneously. There were but few spectators on the ground to witness the execution.

In an editorial article on the fearful prevalence of crime in our country the London *Times* admits that to some extent the offences occurring among us are committed by foreigners, against our population, rather than by our own people. It asks, "Why does not that mighty Commonwealth do more to vindicate her law, her morality and her good name?" To incite our citizens to this action has ever been the aim of the *Herald*, as leader of the independent press; and as our prominent journals, one after another, are fast throwing off the shackles of party, we are confident that the day is not far distant when a correct public sentiment will secure prompt punishment for crime, and thus deter criminals from their career of guilt and vindicate our claim of the superiority of "government by the people for the people."—*N. Y. Herald.*

The leading criminal lawyers of New York, it is said, have united in a movement to break down, if possible, the new jury law of that State, providing for intelligent jurors. The only remaining hope the Ring thieves have of escaping conviction is in the breaking down of the new law. Before signing it Gov. Hoffman submitted the measure to members of the Court of Appeals, who suggested an amendment, which was incorporated in the act.

A French daily gives a detailed account of the manufacture of false eyes in Paris, from which the curious fact appears that the average sale per week of eyes for the human head amounts to four hundred.—One of the leading dealers in this article carries on a business in a saloon of great magnificence; his servant has but one eye, and the effect of an eye wanted by a customer is conveniently tried in the varlet's head. The charge is about $10 per eye.—For the poor there are second-hand eyes which have been worn and then exchanged for new ones.—*News.*

The counsel for Stokes, in pressing for a new trial, will rely much upon the fact that two of the jurors went outside the court for evidence—one having examined the ladies' staircase at the Grand Central Hotel, and another having examined pistols at a gunsmith's, to see whether a four could be distinguished from a six-barrelled pistol. An affidavit is also to be embodied in the bill of exceptions, that before the trial one of the jurors said that Stokes ought to hang anyhow, and another, that if he were on the jury he would hang him (Stokes) anyhow.

The judgment of the Court Appeals in the case of Foster, the ear-hook murderer, concludes as follows: "The law of murder is designated for the protection of life from lawless violence, and its sanction ought not to be weakened by reversing convictions upon objections which are unsustained by reason or authority."

Foster, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of March.

A soldier was killed by a squaw in the recent Modoc battle. Forces in the field are inadequate to restrain Captain Jack from raiding.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Six persons were drowned in the Ohio, to-day, at Evansville, in attempting to skiff the river.

A twenty-four hour snow storm stopped all trains West and North West on the 23rd.

The bill repealing the lottery clause of the Public Library charter has been defeated in the Kentucky Senate.

Intelligence from Madrid states that a new Captain-General will be appointed for Cuba. A thousand troops left Cadiz for Cuba to-day.

Democrats have carried municipal election in Savannah.

Roscoe Conkling re-elected Senator on the 22nd inst., from New York.

R. Oglesby elected Senator from Illinois. All Rads.

Mr. Cassidy editor Albany Argus is dead.

The severest snow of the season prevails in the north-west.

The western North Carolina Railroad is to be sold, it seems, despite the double barrel injunctions. Messrs Gaither and Erwin again advertise it for sale. The sale is to take place at Salisbury on the 23rd of Febuary, 1873.—Large numbers of persons interested are anxious that this Road should be sold. They think that the State has already lost enough by it; and as there is but little prospect of her being reimbursed for her outlay, or of her contributing more toward its completion, that it would be better for sell out to some company that will complete it. There are many conflicting opinions in regard to the matter, however. All agree that the affairs of the Road have been shamefully managed and that something should be done and that soon to relieve it of its present embarrassments mainly with a view of expediting its completion.

Highway Robbery.—Thomas Reeder, on his way home from Lilesville, on the 23rd, was set upon and almost killed by unknown parties, and robbed of from $75 to $100. Mr. Reeder lay in the road all night and was discovered next morning by Mr. M. C. Long, near whose house the outrage was committed. Suspected parties have been arrested.

Another Horse Epidemic.—The New York papers report the existence in the city of a new disease of horses, or rather the development of a disease supposed to originate from the seeds of the late epizootic, which is said to be more fatal than the original disease. The papers represent that since the disappearance of that epidemic, horses, apparently in good health have suddenly dropped down, often while in harness, and died as if of apolexy. Veterinary surgeons call the disease cerebro-spinal meningitis. The suddenness and fatality of the attacks, and the paralysis accompanying it, were the features that seemed to warrant the diagnosis, and as that disease is almost inevitably fatal, very little study has been wasted on this new phase of it. Inquiry has invariably shown that the horses attacked by the new disease had very severe cases of the former epidemic, and it is probable that the present trouble is due to their having been put to work too soon. So far the trouble has been most noticed in truck horses. The car companies and other large owners of horses will not admit loss from it. A large number of horses have died in various parts of New York, and not a few have been killed in the earlier stages of the attack to curtail their sufferings.

The Elevated Railway.—The elevated railway in New York, which is unquestionably the most practicable scheme yet brought forward for rapid railway transportation in the great Gotham, is to be supported by rows of columns fifty feet apart, standing on the sidewalks of the streets; arches span the streets from one row of columns to the other. The roadway is doubly sustained by banging rods and by beams crossing the streets, resting upon the columns. The structure is very elegant and free from the slightest objection. On top of the arches above the railway the lines of telegraph run. This does away with telegraph posts. The road will cost a million of dollars per mile. Surveys have been made and contracts given out. The iron work will be put up at the rate of 200 feet per day, and it is expected that the first section (from High Bridge to Chambers street) will be in running order before the end of this year. The cars from all parts of the country will be run directly upon the elevated railroad, a fifteen ton locomotive being attached. Light cars will be used for local traffic. The trains will follow each other at intervals of five minutes, and at a speed of thirty miles an hour on both sides of the city.—The stations will be half a mile apart.—Large cars will be taken around the city to receive passengers and baggage for all connecting points, and a time-table will be provided at the local stations.

Oliver Optic's Magazine for Februar[y] comes full freighted with attractive m[at]ter for young readers. Its contents [com]prise: The Yacht Club (with two Illustr[a]tions by C. G. Bush) by Oliver O[p]tic, Chaps. 4, 5, and 6; The Complaint of [the] Cabin-boy (Poem) by Henry Gill[man]; Poets' Homes (Thomas Hood) by T[he]as Powell; Who Discovered America [by] Ethel C. Gale; Lottie Eames; or, Do [the] Best, and Leave the Rest (with an Il[lus]tration by Miss L. B. Humphrey) by [Mrs.] E. D. N. Hatch, Chaps. 3 and 4; [The] Verses by George S. Burleigh; The [Ol]d Tribute by Rotha; Pandora by Eliza A. Davis; Proverb-Poem IX. ("The m[em]ory of a good deed lives") by Genevieve; The Turning of the Tide (with an Illustration by Henry L. Stephens) by Elijah Kellogg, Chaps. 5, 6, 7, and 8; Ashes of Roses (Poem, with Illustrations by Miss L. B. Humphrey) by George M. Baker; Original Dialogue (Suit for Libel) by Harry H. Cushing; The Orator (Nobody There), anonymous; Courage (Poem) by Henry Gillman; Pigeon-hole Papers, Head-Work, Our Letter-Bag, Editorial Chit-Chat; Music (Life's Mission) by W. W. Partridge. Four full-page Illustrations, and one of the best numbers ever issued of this favorite home magazine. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, at $2 50 per year.

The Cattle Trade of the U. S.—The ninth census gives some very interesting statistics of the number of cattle and the trade in the United States. There are 13,566,005 beeves and store cattle, 8,935,332 milch cows, 1,319,371 working oxen, 28,447,951 sheep and lambs, and 25,134,569 swine, distributed among the States and Territories. In the State of Maryland there are 98,074 beeves and store cattle, 95,794 milch cows, 22,491 working oxen, 129,697 sheep, 257,893 hogs.

In the State of Virginia there are 227,285 beeves and store cattle, 188,471 milch cows, 15,987 working oxen, 370,145 sheep, 674,670 hogs.

Of the steers and fat oxen, not far from 400,000 are annually slaughtered west and south of Chicago, 150,000 in that city, and about 750,000 are sent to the cities of New York, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Fully 5,000,000 sheep and lambs are used up annually, of which more than 1,000,000 were sold to slaughterers in New York city. In eleven Western States from which returns were received, there were packed last season 4,868,448 hogs; very nearly 2,000,000 were received in New York alive, not far from 1,000,000 in Boston and Philadelphia, so that at least 10,000,000 are yearly slaughtered in all the States.

The Late Boston Fire.—Mayor Pierce, in his message, gives the following statistics of the great fire: "Considering the small extent of territory covered, about sixty-five acres, and the short time that the fire had been burning, the amount of property destroyed was unparalleled. The whole number of buildings destroyed, exclusive of those slightly damaged, was seven hundred and seventy-six, of which seven hundred and nine were brick and stone, and sixty-seven wood. He asserts that the valuation of these buildings amounts to $13,591,000, and it is estimated that to replace them it would cost at least $18,000,000. The value of personal property destroyed was about $60,000,000.—Only fourteen persons are known to have lost their lives, and of this number seven were firemen.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Additional reports from the scene of Friday's battle with the Modoc Indians represent that ten of the white troops were killed and thirty wounded. Lieutenant Robert Fairshild's command, cannot live. The Modocs fought with the greatest determination, springing from rock to rock, picking off soldiers and obliging many of them to hide themselves till darkness afforded means for their escape. The troops made several charges along the line of the rocky beds, but were repulsed. The howitzers could not be used to advantage owing to the dense fog. Capt. Jack has a strong natural position in the country.

People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1873.

It is a sickening thing to read of the public corruption at Washington. The time was when no one dared to approach a member of Congress with a bribe, for fear of exposure. Now the case is different. There are no less than four cases in the U. S. Senate, where direct bribery and corruption are charged, and that with damaging evidence to back the truth of the charge. It has become quite a common thing to use money in elections. The Senate formerly was comparatively beyond reproach, but look at the following and see how matters stand now:

"The investigation now in progress before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections of the case of Senator Caldwell of Kansas, who is charged with having obtained his election through bribery and corruption, is attracting considerable attention. This, together with the developments made in the Credit-Mobilier investigation; the charge of the payment of $10,000 by T. C. Durant towards the election of Senator Harlan, of Iowa; the charges of corruption pending against John J. Patterson, recently elected Senator from South Carolina, and similar charges against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, give rise to the question whether the whole system of senatorial elections is not a fraud. Everywhere outside the Senate itself the cry is raised for an amendment to the Constitution which will make the Senators elective by the people, and not by the Legislature of the States. Of course, this will be opposed by the Senate, for, while many members of that body can see clearly how the will of the people may be defeated by the Electoral College in the election of President of the United States, they cannot understand how it can be done in the election of a United States Senator by a State Legislature. The purchase of seats in the Senate is becoming so common and notorious that it is probable public sentiment will demand at no distant day the election of Senators by the popular vote. The most damaging evidence against Caldwell was given yesterday by ex-Governor Carney, of Kansas. This man was to some extent *particeps criminis* with Caldwell, and was an unwilling witness. The chairman of the committee, Senator Morton, is determined to bring out the truth, whatever be the consequence. It appears from Carney's testimony that Caldwell not only bought votes in the Legislature, but paid his rivals to get out of the way."

☞ The advocates of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have represented that route as the most practicable, and comparatively free from the rigors of a Northern winter. That this idea is delusive, has been proven this season beyond the shadow of a doubt. Besides the frequent obstructions of Railroad travel by deep snows and almost impenetrable snow drifts, the loss of human life by the extreme cold has been fearful. In the region represented by the friends of the Northern Pacific Railroad as comparatively mild and pleasant, even in mid winter, not less than seven hundred persons have been frozen to death; while on the border line of Iowa, 800 Railroad hands came very near being sacrificed, early in December last.

In view of the above facts, the Richmond *Dispatch* remarks: "The only line of permanent safety all the year round—the Southern Pacific line by the Southwest Pass—receives no Government aid, and by a combination in Congress these perilous northern routes are allowed to draw millions from the public treasury.—Things will come right. The Southern line will become the great route for all through travel. All others will be restricted by the winter's frosts, and for a long period of the year be confined to local business."

There are deficiencies in what is called at Washington the "Department of Justice," and Attorney General Williams asks for an appropriation of $300,000 to cover them. Year before last the expenses of this department were $659,567 35; last year the appropriation was $3,200,000 and even this fell short. But year before last Grant did not have to be re-elected. "Department of Justice" indeed! Money can't cover its deficiencies.

Western Storms.—Since the terrible Western snow storm, some of the details of which appear on our first page, another unprecedented hurricane and snow storm has visited that portion of our country, proving very destructive to life and property.

Gen. J. B. Gordon has been elected to the United States Senate from Georgia, beating Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

The Caldwell-Battle-McIver Imbroglio.—In the case of K. P. Battle vs. A. McIver, touching the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, his Honor Judge Watts, decided in favor of Mr. McIver, at Chambers, yesterday.

An appeal has been taken and will probably be heard in a few days by the Supreme Court.

Batchelor & Edwards for plaintiff, Fowle & Baily for defendant.—*News.*

West Carolina Record is the title of a new paper started at Rutherfordton by Messrs. Carpenter & Grayson. There is still room for more.

Col. T. C. Singleterry, for a long time an honored member of the Pitt county Bar, died at his residence in Greenville, on last Saturday night.

The Hickory Tavern *Eagle* has changed its name to the *Piedmont Press* and greatly improved in appearance. The editor offers a half interest for sale.

A huge black bear was killed near Elizabeth City one day last week.

Quite a number of eagles have been recently killed in Polk county.

WHAT "CREDIT MOBILIER" MEANS.

We have been frequently asked the meaning of the words above which have, of late, been so much talked and written about, and we give below, from the Chicago *Tribune*, a plain and satisfactory explanation of the term:

A correspondent asks the meaning of the words "Credit Mobilier." (Several Congressmen have asked the same question.) We presume he wishes to be informed concerning the original derivation and use of the term. We will endeavor to explain it. The "Credit Foncier" has long been the general title in France for associations that advance money on landed or immovable securities. The "Credit Mobilier" was the name given to a powerful corporation, organized in France in 1852, for advancing money on moveable property. The name was adopted evidently with the purpose of affording a ready definition of the object of the association. The "Societe Generale de Credit Mobilier" became a great and profitable enterprise. It had special privileges under its charter. It assisted materially in the construction of railways and the promotion of mining schemes. Among other enterprises in which it was notably interested were the Government loan on account of the Russian war, the Grand Central Railway Company, and the General Omnibus Company of Paris. At one time it advanced 250,000,000 francs, and at another time 375,000,000 francs, to the French Government. Its business was so great in 1855 that it declared a dividend of 40 per cent. on its capital. While it was manifestly the means of doing much good in France, it eventually failed.

The introduction of the terms "Credit Foncier" and "Credit Mobilier" into American are due to Mr. Grorge Francis Train. He established a "Credit Foncier" with Omaha lands, which he hawked about the country some years ago. He gave the name of "Credit Mobilier of America" to a corporation with universal privileges, which was organized in Pennsylvania. It was appropriated by Messrs. Oakes Ames, Durant & Co. to serve as the party of the third part in the famous "triplicate agreement," by which the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad let out the contract of building the road to themselves, in payment for which they modestly took the road itself, all the first mortgage bonds, all the United States lands, etc., at a profit of over 1,000 per cent., on an entirely fictitious capital. This is what "Credit Mobilitr" means, in the modern American and Congressional use of the word. The title is not inappropriate. The transaction was literally a Credit on movables—the United States Government furnishing the credit and the money, and Messrs. Oakes Ames & Co. taking the movables—that is, the securities and the profits.

It appears that, in this country, the Credit Mobilier is a ring formed to enrich those interested at the expense of the national goverment. In order to effect this object, of course, influential persons had to be bought or bribed and Congressional aid became indispensable. It was charged during the late Presidential campaign that members of Congress had been bought with Credit Mobilier stock, which charge was then bitterly denied, and pronounced a political lie. This matter, however, is now undergoing investigation by a Congressional Committee, and it has already been made to appear that a number of members of Congress have been more or less deeply concerned in this money stealing job, which amounts to a conspiracy to rob the national treasury. The investigation of this matter is still progressing, implicating persons in high station, heretofore considered above reproach.

Annual Sessions.

We are pleased to see that the press of the State is beginning to speak out boldly and advocate reforms in the management of public affairs in various ways.

We copy the following from a recent letter of Col. W. L. Saunders, one of the editors of the Wilmington *Journal*, to his paper:

One of the greatest evils of the present constitution is the provision that compels the Legislature to meet every year. No people were ever cursed with "too much legislation" to a greater extent than are the people of North Carolina to-day.—With first one Reconstruction Convention and then another, and special and annual sessions of the Legislature, it has been scarcely possible to print and publish a law before a new law making body was in session and hard at work repealing or changing it. To such magnitude has the evil grown, that a new compilation of the laws has become a necessity not only to clients, but to lawyers and judges as well. But if these annual sessions continue, even this new compilation will afford only temporary relief. Twelve months will not pass over our heads before there will be enacted "Bills to be entitled acts to amend an act, &c., *ad infinitum*.

More Corruption.—The New York *Herald* says that probably fifty out of the seventy-four Senators obtained their seats by the corrupt use of money or through the influence of railroads or other corporations. We have fallen upon evil times, and well may the alarm be sounded for the safety of the Republic, when corruption and depravity in high places has assumed such brazen-faced and gigantic proportions.

The visitation of the small-pox to the various principal cities of this country has naturally awakened great anxiety; but when we compare the ravages of the scourge here with the extent of its ravages in other countries, there will be found some cause for thankfulness that with us it is no worse. For several years past the disease has literally dwelt among the cities, towns and villages of South America, and the circumstance that those places are in the main noted for their uncleanliness will afford a valuable suggestion, not merely to the health boards of our cities, but to head of families, and in fact to every individual capable of appreciating the value of health or the difference between dirt and cleanliness. In Chili, especially, the small-pox has been raging for some time past, and the most recent advices state that it is increasing in Lima, and that it has become so terrible in the town of Lata that people are abandoning the place. The newspapers there say, "The plague overruns the town. Not a street, court or alley is without its victims. No one thinks of succor or of hygenic measures. God have pity on us.—*Wilmington Journal.*

North Carolina Legislature.

Senate—21st—Mr. Norwood, from the committee on the State debt and liabilities, in respect to the Governor's message and bill on that subject, reported as follows:

"The joint select committee on the State debt and liabilities, to whom was referred the message and draft of a bill on that subject from the Governor, have had the same under consideration. The committee believe they apprehend the importance of the subject of the State debt, which has been committed to their charge, in its various aspects and bearings, and they indulge the hope that they may in due time be able to recommend such a course with regard to it as may best promote the public interests. The appreciation by the committee of the immense importance of the subject induces them to refrain from the reflections upon the communication of the Governor which to some it may seem to provoke. The committee respectfully ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the said communication."

Mr. Norwood, from the committee on Agriculture, reported a bill for the improvement of the Agriculture of the State, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

House.—Usury bill postponed to Monday.

Senate—22nd.—Nothing of much importance the time being occupied in appointing, Committees to look after the keeper of the Capitol, and bills relating to State Bonds and the condition of the Western Railroad, relative to its sale, &c.

House.—The House seemed dull also. Among the most prominent measures we note the following:

A bill to lay off the new county of Centre. Usury bill indefinitely postponed, as also the bill to increase salaries of Chief Justice and Associate Justices of Supreme Court.

Incoporation of Greenville and Snow Hill Railroad Company passed.

Bill introduced relating to highways. The House then adjourned, pending the discussion of the amended School Law.

Senate—23rd.—Bill for relief of sheriffs and tax collectors was put upon its passage. [The original bill provided that the collection of arrears of taxes for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872 be extended to the 1st of January, 1874.] The amendments of the Committee included the striking out of the year 1869, the provision that no tax-payer who can swear that he has paid or believes that he has paid the taxes claimed, shall be required to pay the alleged arrears, and that executors and administrators shall not be required to pay arrearages. In no case shall a sheriff or tax-collector, who has not fully settled for his State and county taxes be entitled to the benefits of the proposed act. Passed 3rd reading.

The bill to be entitled "An Act for Amnesty and Pardon," the special order for 12 o'clock, was put upon its passage. [This bill proposes to grant amnesty and pardon to all persons who have committed breaches of the peace, or who are charged with doing so, prior to the 1st day of September, 1871, members of the "Heroes of America, Loyal Union Leagues, Red Strings, North Carolina State Troops, North Carolina Militia, Jay Hawkers, Constitutional Union Guard, White Brotherhood, Invisible Empire, Ku Klux Klan, or any other organization, secret or otherwise, political or otherwise, by whatever name known or called," &c. The substitute of the committee was the question. Special order for Saturday.

House,—Bill favoring repeal of Force law was introduced. Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to use their influence against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Resolution favoring more prompt execution of civil process in Justices' Courts.

The School question came up and as everybody is interested, we will give the section proposed to be striken out and the one in lieu thereof.

The recommendation that Section 25, which is as follows, be stricken out was adopted:

"Sec. 25. For the support of each free school which shall be maintained for four months, there shall be allowed out of the public school fund the sum of two dollars for each scholar, counting their number by the average attendance for four months; and for the support of each free school maintained for two months there shall be allowed one dollar for each scholar, counting their number by the average attendance for two months; and no aid shall be given from said fund for any school not maintained for at least two months."

The question then recurred upon the recommendation of the Committee on Education that the following section be inserted as section 25,

Sec. 25. The county commissioners of each county shall levy annually a special tax for school purposes, which together with the tax levied in this act, shall be sufficient to maintain one or more schools in each township for the period of four months. The said tax shall be collected by the sheriff, and he shall be subject to the same liabilities for the collection and accounting for said tax, as he is or may be by law in regard to other county taxes. The said tax shall be levied on all property, credits and polls of the county, and in the assessment of the amount upon each, the commissioners shall observe the constitutional equation of taxation: *Provided*, That the question of the levy and collection of said tax shall have first been submitted to the vote of the qualified voters of the county at an election to be held at the different election precincts of the county, under rules and regulations to be fixed by the commissioners, and conforming as near as may be to the rules and regulations for conducting other elections, except that no new registration need be made, but the registration books of the next preceding general election may be used. The penalties for fraudulent and illegal voting shall be the same as provided in general elections.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, of Alleghany, the House went into a Committee of the Vhole.

Mr. Badger, a motion to strike out the proviso in section 25 was lost; yeas 50, nays 63.

After a long discussion, on motion of Mr. Heaton, the committee arose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned.

Senate—24th—Bill called up and adopted, requiring the committee of investigation, relating to cruelty to prisoners in penitentiary, to hold its sessions with open doors. Bill to prevent sale of spirituous liquors to minors.

The special order, the bill to incorporate "The Midland North Carolina Railway Company," was taken up. The bill proposes to build a railway with one or more tracks from some point at or near Beaufort harbor, in this State, to the Tennessee line, so as to insure an uninterrupted through connection from Memphis to Beaufort, with a capital stock of five millions of dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. Many of the named corporators are distinguished foreign capitalists. The first board of directors are chosen from corporators residing in England, France, Spain, Germany, New York and North Carolina. The bill was postponed.

House adopted resolution against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Mabson's seat declared vacant.

The motion to strike out 25th Section of School law reconsidered.

Senate—25th—Bill for better protection of the poor. Bill aiding planters, miners, mechanics, manufacturers and others in the prosecutions of their respective avocations. Amnesty bill postponed to Monday. Midland Railroad bill properly referred.

House.—Several amendments to School law, which was finally made special order for Tuesday next.

Senate—27.—The Senate spent the day in discussing the Amnesty bill.

House—A bill enabling the Commissioners of Surry county to consolidate and discharge the debt against the county.

Rules were suspended and Senate resolution adopted creating a joint committee in regard to Western N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Waugh introduced an amendment to Marion and Asheville Turnpike, extending the road from Sparta by way of Thompson's Gap, Siloam, Bethania, to Winston. Pas., final action.

CONGRESS.

In the lower House of Congress on Monday last Bingham, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill defining the true intent and meaning of the act of the 8th of June, 1872, amending the bankrupt act to be, to make the exemptions under it the same as are allowed in the various States.

Hazelton, of Wisconsin, moved as a substitute for the bill one repealing the bankrupt law entirely. Carried—Yeas 129, nays 60, under a suspension of the rules.

On the 21st the House election committee have declared that Wall is not and Niblock is entitled to hisseat from Florida. No action.

Nothing of importance.

On the 22nd the Senate bill abolishing Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy goes to the President.

Bill abolishing Franking Privileges passed, to take effect in July next.

Nothing in House.

In Senate on the 23rd petitions were presented from merchants of New York petitioning for repeal of Bankrupt Law.

House passed bill relieving Alcohol from special tax, when used for scientific purposes.

Senate, 24th, Austin was elected President, pro. tem.

House business unimportant.

The appropriation committee of the House have agreed to appropriate $125,000 for public buildings in Columbia, S. C.

Scolding.

Here is a good thing which we clip from an exchange and credited to the N. Y. *Ledger*. We think it is appropriate to read at the beginning of the new year:

Scolding is mostly a habit. There is not much meaning to it. It is often the result of nervousness, and an irritable condition of both mind and body. A person is tired, or annoyed at some trivial cause, and forthwith commences finding fault with everything and everybody in reach.

Scolding is a habit very easily formed. It is astonishing how soon one who indulges in it at all, becomes addicted to it, and confirmed in it.

It is an unreasoning and unreasonable habit. Persons who once get in the way of scolding, always find something to scold about. If there were nothing else, they would fall a scolding at the mere absence of anything to scold at.

It is an extremely disagreeable habit.—The constant rumbling of distant thunder, caterwaulings, or a hand organ under one's window, would be less unpleasant.

The habit is contagious. Once introduced into a family, it is pretty certain, in a short time, to affect all the members.—If one of them begins always finding fault about something, or nothing, the others are apt very soon to take it up, and a very unnecessary bedlam is created.

Women contract the habit more frequently than men. This may be because they live more in the house, in a confined and heated atmosphere, very trying to the nervous system and the health in general; and it may be partly, that their natures are more susceptible, and their sensitiveness more easily wounded. Women are sometimes called divine, but a scolding woman never seems divine.

The telegraph has announced the death of Edward Lytton Bulwer, the distinguished novelist and writer, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. A graduate of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he gained, in 1825, the Chancellor's Prize for English versification by a poem on "Sculpture." He early established a high reputation as a writer. His fame, whether as a poet, dramatic writer, or novelist, has been from the very beginning of his career world-wide. Who that has ever read them can forget, of his novels, his "Disowned," "Devereux," "Paul Clifford," "Eugene Aram," "Last Days of Pompeii," "Rienzi." "The Captors," and many others that may be named, or in the dramatic line his "Lady of Lyons" and "Richelieu." His works have been translated into every language in the civilized world.

His first election to the British Parliament was in 1831. He served there at repeated periods until June, 1858, when he became a member of the Derby Cabinet, as successor of Lord Stanley, in the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Bulwer was earnestly identified with the interests of the press. He advocated in Parliament their relief from the stamp duties, and favored the establishment of a copy-right for authors. He achieved a high reputation while living, and is one of those authors whose works will survive him.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Extract from a letter of S. C. Chandler, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, East Middlebury, Vt. "Messrs. R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.—Gentlemen: Some time since when I was in your city, delivering a course of Geological Lectures, I procured a bottle of your Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, for the use of myself and family, and I am happy to state, its use has proved all that you have claimed for it. I have recommended it to my friends and neighbors, and in every instance has it given perfect satisfaction. This I regard as due to you and the public.

GENERAL NEWS.

London, Jan. 23.—It is reported that an emigrant ship, the *Norfleet*, bound hence to Australia, with four hundred and twelve passengers, exclusive of the crew, collided with an unknown steamer. Only 97 are known to have been saved. The others are believed to be lost.

Later.—The passengers on the *Norfleet* were panic stricken by the collision and the Captain was compelled to fire on them. Had the passengers obeyed the Captain it is believed that more of them would have been saved.

London, Jan. 25.—It is reported this morning that a steamship has been discovered sunk at the scene of the collision off Dungeness Light house Wednesday night. The opinion is becoming general that the vessel which ran into the Northfleet also went down with all hand before the emigrant ship sunk, The owner of the Spanish steamship Murillo, who landed at Dover two hours before the collision occurred, believes that it was his ship that collided with the Northfleet, and that both were destroyed.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Fencuilly, Decamp and Benot, condemned Communists, were shot early this morning on Satory Plain. Fencuilly died without uttering a word. Decamp's last words: "I die assassinated, I own, with false witnesses, the lawyers and Theirs." Benot died cheering for the Republic, the Commune and the Army. Only one volley was fired as all died instantaneously. There were but few spectators on the ground to witness the execution.

In an editorial article on the fearful prevalence of crime in our country the London *Times* admits that to some extent the offences occurring among us are committed by foreigners, against our population, rather than by our own people. It asks, "Why does not that mighty Commonwealth do more to vindicate her law, her morality and her good name?" To incite our citizens to this action has ever been the aim of the *Herald*, as leader of the independent press; and as our prominent journals, one after another, are fast throwing off the shackles of party, we are confident that the day is not far distant when a correct public sentiment will secure prompt punishment for crime, and thus deter criminals from their career of guilt and vindicate our claim of the superiority of "government by the people for the people."—*N. Y. Herald.*

The leading criminal lawyers of New York, it is said, have united in a movement to break down, if possible, the new jury law of that State, providing for intelligent jurors. The only remaining hope the Ring thieves have of escaping conviction is in the breaking down of the new law. Before signing it Gov. Hoffman submitted the measure to members of the Court of Appeals, who suggested an amendment, which was incorporated in the act.

A French daily gives a detailed account of the manufacture of false eyes in Paris, from which the curious fact appears that the average sale per week of eyes for the human head amounts to four hundred.—One of the leading dealers in this article carries on a business in a saloon of great magnificence; his servant has but one eye, and the effect of an eye wanted by a customer is conveniently tried in the varlet's head. The charge is about $10 per eye.—For the poor there are second-hand eyes which have been worn and then exchanged for new ones.—*News.*

The counsel for Stokes, in pressing for a new trial, will rely much upon the fact that two of the jurors went outside the court for evidence—one having examined the ladies' staircase at the Grand Central Hotel, and another having examined pistols at a gunsmith's, to see whether a four could be distinguished from a six-barrelled pistol. An affidavit is also to be embodied in the bill of exceptions, that before the trial one of the jurors said that Stokes ought to hang anyhow, and another, that if he were on the jury he would hang him (Stokes) anyhow.

The judgment of the Court Appeals in the case of Foster, the car-hook murderer, concludes as follows: "The law of murder is designated for the protection of life from lawless violence, and its sanction ought not to be weakened by reversing convictions upon objections which are unsustained by reason or authority."

Foster, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of March.

A soldier was killed by a squaw in the recent Modoc battle. Forces in the field are inadequate to restrain Captain Jack from raiding.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Six persons were drowned in the Ohio, to-day, at Evansville, in attempting to skiff the river.

A twenty-four hour snow storm stopped all trains West and North West on the 23rd.

The bill repealing the lottery clause of the Public Library charter has been defeated in the Kentucky Senate.

Intelligence from Madrid states that a new Captain-General will be appointed for Cuba. A thousand troops left Cadiz for Cuba to-day.

Democrats have carried municipal election in Savannah.

Roscoe Conkling re-elected Senator on the 22nd inst., from New York.

R. Oglesby elected Senator from Illinois. All Rads.

Mr. Cassidy editor Albany Argus is dead.

The severest snow of the season prevails in the north-west.

The western North Carolina Railroad is to be sold, it seems, despite the double barrel injunctions. Messrs Gaither and Erwin again advertise it for sale. The sale is to take place at Salisbury on the 23rd of Febuary, 1873.—Large numbers of persons interested are anxious that this Road should be sold. They think that the State has already lost enough by it; and as there is but little prospect of her being reimbursed for her outlay, or of her contributing more toward its completion, that it would be better for sell out to some company that will complete it. There are many conflicting opinions in regard to the matter, however. All agree that the affairs of the Road have been shamefully managed and that something should be done and that soon to relieve it of its present embarrassments mainly with a view of expediting its completion.

Highway Robbery.—Thomas Reeder, on his way home from Lilesville, on the 23rd, was set upon and almost killed by unknown parties, and robbed of from $75 to $100. Mr. Reeder lay in the road all night and was discovered next morning by Mr. M. C. Long, near whose house the outrage was committed. Suspected parties have been arrested.

Another Horse Epidemic.—The New York papers report the existence in the city of a new disease of horses, or rather the development of a disease supposed to originate from the seeds of the late epizootic, which is said to be more fatal than the original disease. The papers represent that since the disappearance of that epidemic, horses, apparently in good health have suddenly dropped down, often while in harness, and died as if of apolexy. Veterinary surgeons call the disease cerebro-spinal meningitis. The suddenness and fatality of the attacks, and the paralysis accompanying it, were the features that seemed to warrant the diagnosis, and as that disease is almost inevitably fatal, very little study has been wasted on this new phase of it. Inquiry has invariably shown that the horses attacked by the new disease had very severe cases of the former epidemic, and it is probable that the present trouble is due to their having been put to work too soon. So far the trouble has been most noticed in truck horses. The car companies and other large owners of horses will not admit loss from it. A large number of horses have died in various parts of New York, and not a few have been killed in the earlier stages of the attack to curtail their sufferings.

The Elevated Railway.—The elevated railway in New York, which is unquestionably the most practicable scheme yet brought forward for rapid railway transportation in the great Gotham, is to be supported by rows of columns fifty feet apart, standing on the sidewalks of the streets; arches span the streets from one row of columns to the other. The roadway is doubly sustained by hanging rods and by beams crossing the streets, resting upon the columns. The structure is very elegant and free from the slightest objection. On top of the arches above the railway the lines of telegraph run. This does away with telegraph posts. The road will cost a million of dollars per mile. Surveys have been made and contracts given out. The iron work will be put up at the rate of 200 feet per day, and it is expected that the first section (from High Bridge to Chambers street) will be in running order before the end of this year. The cars from all parts of the country will be run directly upon the elevated railroad, a fifteen ton locomotive being attached. Light cars will be used for local traffic. The trains will follow each other at intervals of five minutes, and at a speed of thirty miles an hour on both sides of the city.—The stations will be half a mile apart.—Large cars will be taken around the city to receive passengers and baggage for all connecting points, and a time-table will be provided at the local stations.

Oliver Optic's Magazine for Februar[y] comes full freighted with attractive m[at]ter for young readers. Its contents [com]prise: The Yacht Club (with two Illustr[a]tions by C. G. Bush) by Oliver O[ptic], Chaps. 4, 5, and 6; The Complaint of [the] Cabin-boy (Poem) by Henry Gill[man]; Poets' Homes (Thomas Hood) by T[he]as Powell; Who Discovered America [?] Ethel C. Gale; Lottie Eames; or, Do [the] Best, and Leave the Rest (with an Il[lus]tration by Miss L. B. Humphrey) by [Mrs.] E. D. N. Hatch, Chaps. 3 and 4; [The] Verses by George S. Burleigh; The [Old] Tribute by Retha; Pandora by Eliz[a] A. Davis; Proverb-Poem IX. ("The m[em]ory of a good deed lives") by Genevieve; The Turning of the Tide (with an Illustration by Henry L. Stephens) by Elijah Kellogg, Chaps. 5, 6, 7, and 8; Ashes of Roses (Poem, with Illustrations by Miss L. B. Humphrey) by George M. Baker; Original Dialogue (Suit for Libel) by Harry H. Cushing; The Orator (Nobody There), anonymous; Courage (Poem) by Henry Gillman; Pigeon-hole Papers, Head-Work, Our Letter-Bag, Editorial Chit-Chat; Music (Life's Mission) by W. W. Partridge. Four full-page Illustrations, and one of the best numbers ever issued of this favorite home magazine. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, at $2 50 per year.

The Cattle Trade of the U. S.—The ninth census gives some very interesting statistics of the number of cattle and the trade in the United States. There are 13,566,005 beeves and store cattle, 8,935,332 milch cows, 1,319,371 working oxen, 28,447,951 sheep and lambs, and 25,134,569 swine, distributed among the States and Territories. In the State of Maryland there are 98,074 beeves and store cattle, 95,794 milch cows, 22,491 working oxen, 129,697 sheep, 257,893 hogs.

In the State of Virginia there are 227,285 beeves and store cattle, 188,471 milch cows, 15,987 working oxen, 370,145 sheep, 674,670 hogs.

Of the steers and fat oxen, not far from 400,000 are annually slaughtered west and south of Chicago, 150,000 in that city, and about 750,000 are sent to the cities of New York, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Fully 5,000,000 sheep and lambs are used up annually, of which more than 1,000,000 were sold to slaughterers in New York city. In eleven Western States from which returns were received, there were packed last season 4,868,448 hogs; very nearly 2,000,000 were received in New York alive, not far from 1,000,000 in Boston and Philadelphia, so that at least 10,000,000 are yearly slaughtered in all the States.

The Late Boston Fire.—Mayor Pierce, in his message, gives the following statistics of the great fire: "Considering the small extent of territory covered, about sixty-five acres, and the short time that the fire had been burning, the amount of property destroyed was unparalleled. The whole number of buildings destroyed, exclusive of those slightly damaged, was seven hundred and seventy-six, of which seven hundred and nine were brick and stone, and sixty-seven wood. He asserts that the valuation of these buildings amounts to $13,591,000, and it is estimated that to replace them it would cost at least $18,000,000. The value of personal property destroyed was about $60,000,000.—Only fourteen persons are known to have lost their lives, and of this number seven were firemen.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Additional reports from the scene of Friday's battle with the Modoc Indians represent that ten of the white troops were killed and thirty wounded. Lieutenant Robert Fairshild's command, cannot live. The Modocs fought with the greatest desperation, springing from rock to rock, picking off soldiers and obliging many of the to hide themselves till darkness afforded means for their escape. The troops made several charges along the line of the lava beds, but were repulsed. The howitzers could not be used to advantage owing to the dense fog. Capt. Jack has a strong natural position in the country.

LOCAL ITEMS.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are pained to learn that Miss ANNIE, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Bynum, residing near Germanton, Stokes county, died suddenly from heart disease, on Sunday morning last. She was alone in a room, seated at the fire-place, reading, when, it is supposed, she was suddenly stricken and fell forward into the fire, where she was found dead and badly burnt.

This is truly another dispensation of Providence, which fills the hearts of the friends of the deceased with deep sorrow. The departed was about 16 years of age, of an amiable disposition, beloved by all who knew her, and the afflicted parents have the sympathy of a large circle of relatives and friends.

FRESHETS.—We see statements of recent freshets in various portions of the State. The recent rise in the Yadkin River broke the chain and propelling wire at Mr. Hall's Ferry, near Clemmonsville. They have however been recovered and replaced.

We occasionally receive stray numbers of "To-Day," an excellent weekly published in Philadelphia, and beautifully illustrated. Miss Fisher, of this State, contributes to its pages. Dr. Dio Lewis contributes his celebrated and trenchant papapers on physical culture. Altogether it is a charming weekly, and we would like to see it regularly, especially all the numbers since Dec. 21st. $2 50 in advance.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—We learn that about the 10th inst., old uncle *Harry*, the ferryman at Hall's Ferry, on the Yadkin River, while sitting near the fire, was paralyzed in his left side, fell into the fire and before he could be extricated by an old negro woman, the only person present, was so badly burnt that his recovery is beyond hope. Mr. C. A. Hall, the present owner of that ferry, properly cared for the old man, and nothing was left undone to alleviate his sufferings.

Uncle Harry was well known as a faithful and expert ferryman at that place for some forty-two years, and remembers well when deer would come to drink on the opposite side of the river, in considerable numbers.

ZELL'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for February is before us. It is elegantly printed, illustrated, and its articles are calculated to improve the taste of the reading public. Its notes of travel, historical and scientific summary are alone worth the price, $2 a year. T. Elwood Zell, Philadelphia.

SCRIBNER for February is, if possible, better than ever before. For variety and excellence of reading matter and illustrations it is unsurpassed. 'Tis a real literary gem of the first water, and a cheerful and instructive fire-side companion. Scribner and Press for $5 00.

The Tobacco trade has been quite brisk notwithstanding the unfavorable weather and bad condition of the roads.

BURNED—Ed. Woods, a young man employed in Caleb Hill's Mill in Stokes county, was badly burned last week by falling into the fire in a fit.

The SCIENCE OF HEALTH for February is an excellent number, containing Popular Physiology, with illustrations; The Scientific Era in Medical Systems; A Test of Vegetarianism; How to cure without Medicine; Causes of Sudden Deaths; The information here given must be worth many times the cost, which is only 20 cents. $2 a year, and a fine chromo given to each new subscriber who adds 30 cents for mailing and mounting. Address S. R. Wells, Publishers, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPANESE BACKGAMMON,
at the Bookstore.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS just received and for Sale by R. G. & W. L. Callum, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

SNOW.—A slight fall of snow here Sunday morning. Rain and hail in the evening.

POEMS OF HENRY TIMROD, edited, with a sketch of the poet's life, by Paul H. Hayne, New York. E. J. Hale & Son, Publishers.

The writings of Henry Timrod have long been known and appreciated at the South, and favorably noticed by many of the first writers in this country. Whittier, the Quaker poet, warmly commends them as does Richard Henry Stoddard, who referred to him as the ablest Southern poet.

This elegant little volume is the first collection of the poems in book form. It should be in the hands of every true admirer of Southland genius, more especially as the author has passed away, and lives only in the charming lines he has left behind him. Let us encourage Mr. Hale's endeavor to collect and bring prominently before the country in book form, many of those fugitive literary papers of our section, that have heretofore been confined to the narrow limits of local newspaper circulation. Specimen copies may be seen at the Bookstore, where orders for copies may be left with the assurance of early delivery.

BEST THOUGHTS OF CHARLES DICKENS.—A few copies of this Royal Literary Work may be had at the Bookstore. Every admirer of Dickens should have one in his library. Many of Dickens' thoughts have become "household words" in both hemispheres, and here you can find the *best* of them put together in lexicon style for convenient reference. $5.00.

COMPROMISED.—The case of the N. W. N. C. Railroad and Commissioners of Forsyth County, which was carried up to the Supreme Court, we learn was compromised. This is the case relieving the county of the $25,000 or $30,000, not realized from the sale of County bonds.

STATE ITEMS.

NOVEL OCCURRENCE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—When the Legislature now in session in North Carolina met, the present Governor (Caldwell) sent a message to them urging them to take measures to provide for the public debt. The Legislature referred the subject to a committee, and devoted its attention to other matters. It was pronounced that the North Carolina representatives were following the example of the Virginia General Assembly, and folding their arms in "masterly inactivity." The Governor, not deeming this in accordance with public interests, ventures to jog the memory of the legislators, and, not satisfied with repeating his stimulants to prompt action with regard to the public debt, sends along with his message a bill, which he recommends to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.—That body, deeming all this rather obtrusive, declines to print the bill and message, and refers them to the committee which has charge of the public debt. This step is taken after a little very legislative indignation on the part of two or more orators. Nevertheless, there is in this incident matter for consideration, and it would be well, as Captain Cuttle says, to "make a note of it."—*Rich. Dispatch.*

The dwelling and outhouses of Stephen G. Hodson, of Randolph county, were destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. His stock of wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., stored in one of the out-houses was consumed. The fire originated from sparks falling on the roof, and was not discovered by Mr. H., who was working in the adjoining woods, until it was too late to save anything but a portion of his household furniture.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

A young lady of Enfield, says the *Times*, while sewing one day last week, accidentally stuck a fine cambric needle in her knee and broke half of it off in the wound. Smarting with pain, she sprang up from her seat, and the action of the muscles sent the needle out of sight. The limb causing much pain, a doctor was called in, who advised that the needle be left to work itself out, which it would do in time; as it might require much cutting and great pain to get at.

The Raleigh *News* learns from a correspondent at Thomasville that a few days since a party of huntsmen from New Haven, Connecticut, while going through a piece of woods, on the plantation of Dr. Mendenhall, near Thomasville, came upon a dead body. Notification was at once given to the citizens and a *posse* was sent to view the body. The dead man was recognized as one Dr. Taylor, known in that section as a root or Indian doctor.

The body showed no marks of violence, and as the deceased was an inoffensive person, it is reasonably supposed that he died from the effects of his own medicine.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* learns that the hog cholera—so-called—is making sad havoc among the swine in that locality. The disease, we are told, resembles the horse malady—a cough, loss of appetite, with fever, are the characteristics, and the hog thus afflicted lingers a day or two and dies.

A correspondent informs the Raleigh *Era* that on last Sunday a few miles from Lexington, a fire occurred on the plantation of John H. Wellborn and burnt up his mill-house, which was a very large framed building, and a large quantity of corn and cotton that was stored in it by his croppers.

The *Robesonian* says: Old Aunt "Sallie" died suddenly on Christmas Eve, on the plantation of Dempsey Coleman, near Fair Bluff. She was a member of the Baptist Church, about 110 years of age, and in 1871 could see to use a fine needle. She was a servant of the well-known Enzor family, of Horry county, S. C., and had a distinct recollection of the old war.

We learn from the *Star* that on Tuesday last Wilmington was visited with one of the severest storms that has been there for a long time. Considerable damage was done in the way of blowing off roofs, window shutters, &c., and tearing down fences. The steamer *A. P. Hunt*, was also considerably damaged by being blown against the wharf.

The Weldon *News* says: The dwelling house of Mr. J. A. Pickrell, near Littleton, in Warren county, was burned on Sunday evening last. The fire broke out in a formerly unoccupied room and had made such rapid headway before it was discovered that all efforts to stop it were futile. The most of the furniture was saved. The house originally cost $8,000. No insurance.

Orin Mercer, colored, who was executed at Tarboro last Friday for the murder of his child, didn't like to be hanged and tried to starve himself to death, persistently refusing food for twelve days. He finally came to the conclusion to eat and die as the law prescribed.

The Newbern Republican says: We learn that the Post-office at Plymouth, was broken into on the night of January 15th, and stamps, envelopes, and $600 money, together with several registered letters, taken. We also learn that able detectives are working up the case.

The King's Mountain gold mine, near Charlotte, purchased about two years since by Beckwith, Walker & Co., a northern company, the Mr. Walker in it being a brother to Governor Walker, of Virginia, was sold the other day to another northern company for $100,000. Messrs. Beckwith & Walker only gave $25,000 for it.

The Enfield *Times* says: Anica Urquhart, a colored woman of Bertie county, N. C., has been mother of thirty five children. She had twins sixteen times, and is still living in good health.

Two more wolves have made their appearance in the northwestern portion of Granville county.

Fresh shad are selling in Wilmington and Newbern at the moderate price of *two dollars and a half per pair.*

We understand there is a movement on foot among the colored people of this locality to organize a temperance association and also a savings bank, both of which are good moves and deserving of every encouragement.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

John Manning and a negro, named Wright Cameron, have been committed to jail in Greenville on the charge of highway robbery, and assault with intent to kill Michael Toomer, near Marlboro, a few weeks ago, says the Goldsboro *Messenger.*

On Sunday, the 5th inst., lightning struck the residence of Rev. Mr. Cowen, at Lagrange, Lenoir county.

Valentines! Valentines!

SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC!
At the BCOKSTORE.

GOLD PENS.

A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Dr. William Hollingsworth, on the 9th of Jan., 1873, by Rev. J. F. Heitman, Mr. JOB WORTH, of Surry county, to Miss SALLIE HOLLINGSWORTH, of Mt. Airy, N. C.

OBITUARY.

[redacted]

DIED,

Died near Old Town, in this county, on the 10th inst. of pneumonia, MRS. MARTHA WHITE, consort of Jacob White, aged 46 years, 2 months and 25 days, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Afflictions are from heaven sent
To try our faith in Christ,
To show us that our strength's but lent,—
All coming from that height.

But let us now our grief console,
Though our mother dear is gone;—
She's now in King Immanuel's fold,
She's just gone over home.

Now she beholds the spotless Lamb;
She'll be forever there,—
She's mingling with the blood-bought band,
She's joined the heavenly choir.

J. E. W.

Died on Dec. 26th, 1872, at his residence 1½ miles west of Hope, Mr. John Shore, an old and respected citizen. Mr. Shore was born in Stokes county, N. C., on the 12th of May, 1799. His age was 73 years, 7 months and 5 days.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Jan. 30.

Provisions.			
Bacon,	12½@ 00	Chop,	1¼
Lard,	12½@00	Bran,	1½
Pork,	7@8	*Grain.*	
Beef,	5@7	Wheat,	1 60@0 00
Veal,	6@7	Corn,	60@65 00
Mutton,	6@7	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	20@25	Rye,	80@0 90
Flour,	3¾ @4	Oats,	50@ 55
		Peas,	75@ 00

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY R. M. CARTER.

January 30, 1873.

NEW TOBACCO.

PRIMINGS—Commom to Good,	$2 75 to	$3 25
LUGS—Common,	4 00 to	5 50
" Medium,	5 50 to	7 00
LEAF—Common,	6 50 to	7 75
" Medium,	7 00 to	9 50
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common,	5 00 to	8 00
" " Fancy,	12 00 to	14 00
WRAPPERS—Common.	11 00 to	16 00
" Good to Fine,	18 00 to	25 00
" Fancy,	30 00 to	45 00

Market steady. Breaks continue good.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Va. January 21, 1873.

Receipts increasing, market active and full rates for all grades.

We quote:

LUGS—Very Common,	$5 50 to $6 00
" Good,	6 00 to 8 50
" Common Bright,	8 00 to 10 00
" Fancy Smokers,	12 00 to 16 00
LEAF—Common Red,	6 00 to 8 00
" Good,	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright,	15 00 to 20 00
" Good Bright,	20 00 to 30 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	40 00 to 60 00

And some extra lots higher.

New York, Jan. 28.—Cotton. 21 a 21¼; Flour, $5 75 to $6 75; Corn, 63 a 75; Wheat, 1 80 a 1 95; Gold, 000 a 119¼; Bonds; N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, Jan. 27.—Cotton 00 a 000 Flour 5 75a 6 75; Wheat, $1 80 a $1 95; Corn white, 68 a 70, yellow, 60 a 64; Oats, 46 a 50; Bacon, 7 a 8; Whisky, 00 a 96; Lard 8¼ a 8¾

Charlotte, Jan. 27.—Bacon 9 a 9½; Flour, 4 25 a 4 50; Corn, 0 65 a 0 70; Oats, 50 a 55 Wheat, $ 1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00 Peas, 90 a 1 00; Lard, 11 a 12.

Richmond, Jan. 27.—Wheat, $0 00 a 2 00 Corn 00 a 80; Oats 42 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 50 a 8 00.

Petersburg, Jan. 27.—Flour, 7 00 a 7 50; Wheat, red $1 60 a $2 00, white, $0 00 a $2 00; Corn, 75 a 00; Bacon, hog round 11 a 12; Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy $2 00.

Fayetteville, Jan. 22.—Bacon 11 a 12 Flour, $6 50 a $7 50; Corn $0 90 a $0 95; Oats, 75 $00; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 75 a $2 00

North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT.

John Smith, Solomon Smith, and others,—heirs-at-Law of Moses Smith, Sr., deceas'd against Moses Smith, William Smith and others—heirs-at-law of Moses Smith, Sr., deceas'd. } Petition to sell land of said deceased for Partition among his heirs at-law.

It appearing to the Court, that William Smith, Thomas Thornton and his wife Rachel, Jesse Calhoun and his wife Phebe, heirs of Jacob Smith, deceased; John Smith, —— Leonard and his wife, Rachel, Moses Smith, Oliver Stretson and his wife, Elizabeth, Nathan Jennings and his wife, Narcissa, heirs of William Smith deceased; Elias Smith, Sam'l Albertson and his wife, Amelia, heirs of David Smith, deceased; —— —— and his wife, Jane and —— Smith, heirs of Elenzer Smith, deceased; Larkin Crouch and Seaborn Crouch, heirs of Anna Crouch, deceased, Defendants in the above named Case, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six successive weeks be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, summoning said defendants to be and appear at the office o the Superior Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1873, and then and there answer or demur to said Petition; otherwise the Court will grant the relief demanded in the Petition.

Witness John Blackburn, Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court: At office at Winston, N. C. January 15th, 1873.

3-16-6t. JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common. the BOK STORE.

AUCTION SALE.

THE undersigned propose to sell at public auction, their entire stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
HATS,
SHOES,
NOTIONS

&c., &c., at their store commencing on Wednesday February the 5th, next, and will continue to sell from day to day, until they have sold out their entire stock of Goods. Now is the time for all who wish to buy goods cheap, as they can have them at their own prices, and get what they need, for we have a large and well assorted stock of goods, which must and will be sold at some price. Previous to the auction, we will sell at cost. Therefore come at once and get what you want, while the assortment is good.—Terms cash.

At the same time and place, (Feb 5th,) will be sold a two-third interest in the entire store property, which is located on the public road leading from Salem to Salisbury, near the Davidson county line, seven miles from Salem, and is known as Friedberg Post Office. The lot contains about two acres of land, has a good Store-house, 16x54, divided into office, store-room and ware-room; a good well painted Dwelling-house, 16x32 feet, two stories high, has four rooms and entry; a well of excellent water near the house, and a good barn at a convenient distance.—The buildings are all nearly as good as new, having been built only some four years ago. This is a splendid business stand, and an excellent location for a good physician, as it is situated near the central point of Friedberg neighborhood, which is thickly settled with well-to-do and enterprising farmers; there being but one store and one physician within seven miles of this place.

Terms reasonable which will be made known on day of sale.

HEGE & SPAUGHS.
Jan. 10th, 1873. Friedberg, Forsyth Co., N. C.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price. Direct all orders,

HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA
Jan. 16, 1873-3-12m.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 2-4w.

$1.000 REWARD.

For any case of Blindl Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 00.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S GAZETEER.

A book for advertisers, containing the name, location, population, branch of industry, and other information of importance concerning every town in which a newspaper is published in the United States and Dominion of Canada.

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NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

A book of 600 pages, with editor's and publishers' names, date of establishment, size, politics, subscription price and circulation of all Newspapers in the United States and Dominion of Canada.

PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS,
by mail. Address Publishers, No. 41 Park Row, N. Y.

SEND 25 CENTS FOR THE

ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE.

A book of 128 pages, showing how, when and where to advertise, and containing a list of nearly 3,000 newspapers, with much other information of interest to advertisers. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York. 2-4w.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of Job Moses on each package. All others are worthless imitations. The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and REMOVE all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. GARAMORRE, No. 214 Rue Lombards, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, on receipt of price. Observe JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York, Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent.*
SALEM, N. C.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY the 1st day of February next, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of Mrs. E. CONRAD, a quantity of

CORN,
WHEAT,
RYE,
OATS,
HAY,

and one barrel of good APPLE BRANDY belonging to the estate of John J. Conrad, deceased.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

A. E. CONRAD, Executor.
Jan 1st, 1872. 3-tds.

Cooking Stove for Sale.

Enquire at this Office.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
cheap editions at the BOOK STORE.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is now published QUARTERLY. **25 cents** pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of *One Dollar* or more for Seeds may also order Twenty-five Cents worth extra—the price paid for the Gnide.

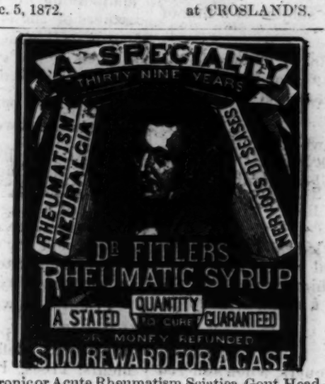
The *January Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making **Rural Homes**, Designs for **Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens,** &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers.——One Hundred and Fifty Pages, on fine tinted paper, some Five Hundred Engravings and a superb **Colored Plate** and **Chromo Cover.**——The First Edition of Two HUNDRED THOUSAND just printed in English and and German, and ready to send out.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y.

FRESH GROCERIES.

A CHOICE LOT OF
MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour,
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,

Dec. 5, 1872. at CROSLAND'S.



of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.

Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.

☞ For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,-Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors o the last Will and Testament of Dr. A. T. Zevely dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make prompt payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. And all persons ha ving claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

T. R. PURNELL, } Executors.
L. V. BLUM, }
Salem N. C., June 6th, 1872. 23 3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices:

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

n fact everything in his line always on hand

J. H. ZEVELY
Jan. 14, 1870

WORTH & WORTH,

GENERAL
Shipping and Commission
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH.

ATTENTION!—Excelsior HAIR OI and PERFUMERY, at ZEVELY'S.

TEA! TEA!!—That cheap TEA, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Don't forget it.

Plantation for Sale.

A Plantation, within three miles of Salem, with Dwelling and Stable thereon; Meadows, Orchard, &c., for sale.

Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Office.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on any of my lands and premises, and remove anything therefrom under penalty of the law.

Oct15,1872-4w. JNO. N. BLUM.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
Lettering and Sign Painting
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by JOHN A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 4.

UNABRIDGED.

SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

NO HUM... ABOUT !

We do not pretend to ... many do every season, tha... just received the largest st... goods ever brought to this cou... but we do say that we are

receiving

A Large Stock of Goods

selected with great care, in several of the Northern Cities and *we now want to sell them, and intend to do it.*

If you want the worth of your money,
If you want to buy your goods cheap,
If you want to get goods to please you,
If you want a dollars worth for a dollar,

CALL AND SEE US.

We thank our friends, one and all, for the liberal encouragement given to us heretofore, and ask a continuance. We intend to try, by fair dealing and accommodating prices, to merit not only a continuance but an increase of public favor.

Our assortment is complete in every depart men In

DRY GOODS

he wants of our FAIR FRIENDS have been well provided for, and we offer them all sorts of ***Dress Goods, Shawls,*** FLANNELS, SKIRTS, SHOES, &c., and at prices that can not fail to please them. In

MEN'S WEAR

we have a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETTS, COATING, CORDUROY, &c. Also a good lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OVER COATS, FROCK and SACK COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS, &c.

Drugs and Medicines,

Dye-Stuffs of all sorts, kinds and colors, Medicines, Oils, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE

is a speciality with us; and we pride ourselves on having a nice assortment, and that of good goods;—LOCKS of all kinds, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, TOOLS, CASTINGS, &c.

Boots and Shoes,

In the above line WE DON'T INTEND TO BE BEAT BY ANY BODY.—We have a big lot, well assorted, Can fit any size, age, sex or color.

Groceries.

If you want to drink a cup of good COFFEE, come and buy some of our good Rio Coffee, and your neighbors will soon come back to Wommack's and want *some of the same sort.*

We have different kinds of Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Salt, Lead, Shot, &c., &c.

We keep always on hand an assortment

Upper and Harness Leather,

tanned in Clemmonsville, N. C., by Carlos Strupe & Son. We need not brag about this leather, as their reputation is established.—Premiums were awarded to above firm at the State and Charlotte fairs.

Also a good lot of SOLE LEATHER.

We are too modest to tell you more about our stock, and ask you to come and see—you will find the half has not been told.

We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer "a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling." It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

☞ Bring along anything you've got to trade on.—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, Rags, Fur, Lumber, &c.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.
Salem, October 29, 1872. 44-tf.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

New Goods

FOR THE
Fall and Winter Trade.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
HAVE NOW IN STORE IN
SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.,
An unusually large and varied stock of
DRY GOODS,
Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware &c., &c., &c.,

Their friends, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. On examination of Goods and prices they are satisfied all who need anything in the line, will find it to their interest to make a bill with them.

They are Determined to Please and Defy Competition.

Persons from a distance will find convenient WAGON YARDS, with Sheds and Stables, at their stores in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

☞ Highest prices paid for all kinds of Furs and General Country Produce.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1872-44-3m.

AT ZEVELY'S
Drug Sto...
POST OFFICE BUIL...
SALEM, N. ...

EXTRA FINE COMBS, BUFFAL... TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RIN... FANCY ... MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., AT REASONAB...

November 14, 1872.

☞ ACCOMMODATIONS AT BROWN'S WAREHOUSE UNEQUALED. SKY-LIGHTS FOR SHOWING TOBACCO TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE UNSURPASSED.

ORDINANCES

the Government of the town of Salem.

ORDINANCES CONCERNING FIRE.

o person shall keep hay, straw or fodder, in any re fire is kept, either constantly or occasionally; place particularly exposed to danger from fire.

—Five dollars for each offence.

. 2. No person shall carry or suffer to be carried any candle, or other light, except in a safe lantern; neither a lighted or smoke-pipe, into any stable, barn or other house where e be hay, straw or fodder.

Penalty.—Two dollars for the first, and four dollars for every ubsequent offence.

SEC. 3. Any powder kept within the corporate limits must be placed in buildings where no fire is used, and into which no lights are carried. That kept in stores or other places for sale, must be carefully secured in a tin canister not exceeding one keg.

Penalty.—For each offence, twenty dollars.

SEC. 4. No person shall use any wooden chimney, or any fire-place, without good and safe jams and hearth.

Penalty.—Five dollars for each offence; and one dollar for every day such chimney or fire-place is used or left standing after notice from the Mayor to remove or repair the same.

SEC. 5. Any person whose chimney or stove-pipe shall take fire or burn, except in wet weather, shall be subject to a fine of four dollars.

SEC. 6. No person shall fire a gun or pistol, or make any explosion of gun-powder for purposes of sport or amusement, within the corporation, unless by written consent of the Mayor.

Penalty.—One dollar for each offence.

SEC. 7. No person shall explode any fire-works or raise any balloon, unless by written permission of the Mayor; nor shall any person carry fire in a careless and negligent manner in the streets or thickly settled places in the town.

Penalty.—Ten dollars for each offence.

SEC. 8. No person shall keep unleached ashes in any vessel made of wood or other combustible material within fifteen feet of any building; nor run a stove-pipe or chimney through the wall, ceiling or roof of his building in such a manner as to endanger his or his neighbor's property.

Penalty.—Five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 9. The Mayor or any two Commissioners, when ordered so to do by a majority of the Board, shall have a right to enter any dwelling or premises, to examine whether in the construction of new or the altering and repairing of old buildings, due regard is had to the security against fire; and if they dicover any construction, alteration or repair, that is not in accordance with these Ordinances, or that in their opinion might endanger the property of the owner or his neighbors, such shall be reported, and any order that the Board may make shall be binding on the person so building, altering or neglecting to repair. So also if the Board consider that in a building already erected, alterations should be made, or even buildings or parts of buildings be removed to render the property more secure against the danger by fire, the owner shall be bound to obey such order.

Penalty.—Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with any order so made, shall be fined ten dollars, and one dollar per day until the order is complied with.

SEC. 10. There shall be no kiln for the purpose of curing or drying lumber by fire erected in the town of Salem; neither shall such as are now erected and used for that purpose, be so used without first obtaining written permission signed by the Mayor. Any person having or using such a kiln for aforesaid purposes without such permission, or after such permission has been withdrawn, shall pay a fine of ten dollars for every day he has fire in the same, or any furnace or stove connected therewith.

ORDINANCES CONCERNING MORALS.

SEC. 1. No person shall play any game of skill or hazard for money or property within the corporate limits.

Penalty.—Ten dollars.

SEC. 2. No person shall retail or sell any spirituous liquors, by a smaller measure or less quantity than three gallons within the corporate limits of Salem, without first having paid the tax and obtained a licence therefor as required by special Act of Legislature.

Penalty.—Fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. No person shall create, put up, keep, use or maintain any billiard table, ten-pin alley or any gaming table or place, by whatever name known or called, at which games of chance, hazard or skill shall be played, within the corporate limits of Salem, without first having paid the tax and obtained a license therefor, as required by special Act of Legislature.

Penalty.—Fifty dollars,

SEC. 4. Any person found intoxicated on the streets or any public square, or any other place in the incorporation, or who shall disturb the peace and quiet of the citizens by cursing, swearing, indecent behavior, loud noises or otherwise, shall be arrested and brought before the Mayor, who, if such person be intoxicated, shall commit him to the Lock-up until sober, and sentence each such person to a fine of $25. Should any such person be arrested after the hour of 9 o'clock, P. M., the officer taking him shall place him in the Lock-up till 8 o'clock next morning, when he shall be brought before the Mayor and dealt with as above. Should at any time any person so offending, from some cause not be immediately arrested, the Mayor shall have power at any time to bring such offender before him by a warrant and deal with as though taken in the act.

SEC. 5. No person except officers in the discharge of their duty, shall be permitted to carry any concealed weapons such as dirks, dirk-canes, pistols or bowie-knives.

Penalty.—Five dollars.

ORDINANCES CONCERNING STREETS.

SEC. 1. No person shall run, ride or drive recklessly any horse, horses or other stock in the streets of this town under a penalty of five dollars. Nor shall any person ride or drive upon any of the side walks, nor hitch any horse or other stock to any tree or fence, so as to obstruct the side walk.

Penalty.—One dollar for each offence.

SEC. 2. No person shall exhibit any Stud-horse or Jackass on any of the streets or public squares of this town.

Penalty.—Five dollars for every offence.

SEC. 3. No person shall deposit the carcass of any dead animal on any street or vacant lot; nor shall any one suffer such carcass to remain upon their premises longer than 12 hours after death.

Penalty.—Five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 4. There shall be no slaughter-houses erected within the town of Salem, neither shall such as are now erected be used for slaughtering without first obtaining permission from the Board of Commissioners in writing, signed by the Mayor. Any person using such slaughter-house without the aforesaid permission, or after such permit has been withdrawn, shall pay a fine of one dollar for every animal slaughtered therein.

SEC. 5. No person shall place anything on the streets, gutters or side-walks, which would obstruct a free passage.

Penalty.—One dollar for each day such obstruction remains, after being notified to remove the same.

SEC. 6. No buildings shall hereafter be put up, any part of which would obstruct the sidewalk; and it shall be the duty of the owner or lessee of any house or lot in the town of Salem, to have before his or her lot a good side-walk of such width, grade and material as the Board of Commissioners may direct, and who may also at their discretion order side-walks to be made along the sides or rear of lots, and kept in order by the owners of the lots.

Penalty.—One dollar for each day such obstruction is not removed, or the order relative to the side-walk is not complied with, after the day fixed for the completion of the same.

SEC. 7. No person shall feed any stock on the side-walk.

Penalty.—Two dollars for every offence.

SEC. 8. No person shall leave his wagon, carriage or other vehicle standing on the streets or side-walks over night; nor deposit his fire-wood, nor place any other obstruction on the same for a longer time than the said wood or obstruction can in a reasonable length of time be removed on the inside of his lot, except by permission of the Mayor. Neither shall any person fly a kite, nor roll iron or other hoops, for sport, on any of the main streets of Salem.

Penalty.—Two dollars for each offence.

SEC. 9. No person shall maliciously or mischievously pull down, cut, deface, or otherwise injure any of the Advertisements, Trees, Public Lamps, Lamp-Posts, Pumps, Wells, Ladders, Fences about Public Squares or Lots, Fire Apparatus, Horse-Troughs, Racks, or any other fixtures, put up for ornament or public convenience.

Penalty.—Ten dollars, over and above the cost of the damages, which must be paid by the offender.

SEC. 10. No slut to run at large in the streets of Salem, after having been reported as a nuisance.

Penalty.—Twenty dollars; and in case no owner can be found, it shall be the duty of the Town Officer to take up such slut and destroy her.

SEC. 11. No cow or other stock which may prove troublesome or dangerous, on account of vicious and mischievous habits, or may otherwise become a nuisance, shall, upon complaint being made to the Mayor, under oath, be permitted to run at large in the streets of Salem. And the Mayor shall notify the owner to that effect. And if again found at large within the incorporation, such animal shall be empounded and advertised; and if not redeemed in ten days, shall be sold at public sale for cash, and any money arising from such sale over and above the cost of fine and feeding, shall be paid to the owner.

Fine.—Five dollars; feeding not less than ten, nor more than fifty cents per day.

SEC. 12. No wagon shall be locked with a chain on any of the paved or McAdamized streets of this town.

Penalty.—Five dollars for every offence.

GENERAL ORDINANCES.

SEC. 1. All Circuses exhibiting within the corporate limits, must pay a tax of fifteen dollars; and all Shows, Exhibitions, Lectures for rewards &c., other than Circuses, shall be taxed at the discretion of the Mayor. Said tax, in no case, to be higher than ten dollars.

SEC. 2. All Patrols and Night-Watchmen, after their appointment, shall be sworn as Policemen, and shall perform all the duties of such whenever necessary.

SEC. 3. Any fines and costs incurred by a minor shall be received from the parents, guardian or master of said minor.

SEC. 4. All taxes, fines and penalties imposed by the Ordinances and Regulations of the Town of Salem, shall be sued for in the name of the "Commissioners of the Town of Salem," and when collected shall be paid to the Treasurer of said Corporation. The Mayor shall have power to imprison persons not exceeding ten days in the Lock-up for violating the Town Laws in case they fail or refuse to pay the fines and costs that they may incur by violating the said laws. *Provided* however, that after conviction and judgment therefor, the Mayor shall have power to remit the judgment or fines to a sum not less than one dollar.

SEC. 5. The Mayor shall annually, or as often as he thinks it proper, appoint two persons from each Ward as Fire Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to go to every dwelling house, office or shop within their Ward, and see that the Fire Regulations are properly complied with, and report all delinquents. Fine for refusing to serve, ten dollars.

SEC. 6. The costs of the Town Constable in all cases not herein specified, shall be the same as county constables.

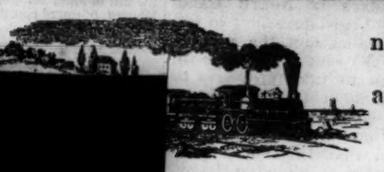
SEC. 7. Any By-Laws, Ordinances or Resolutions, legally and constitutionally enacted by the Board of Commissioners, entered upon the minutes, and published, shall be as legal and binding as any printed and published in these presents.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, *Mayor.*

LIVINGSTON CLINARD, *Secretary.*

January 7th, 1873.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!



The completion now rapidly approaching induced

[redacted]

jobbing houses, but are made expressly to our order by one of the best manufacturing establishments in the city of Philadelphia. They are stamped with both the maker's name and our own, and are unsurpassed for finish, durability and perfection of fit.

We also have a very large stock of the best pegged work.

Our supply of Children's Shoes, both for boys and girls, is larger than it has ever been before, and we are confident o being able to supply all wants in this line.

For gentlemen we have a full line of Boots and Shoes, from the coarsest pegged work to the finest sewed calf skin.

HATS.

We have all the latest and most desirable styles of Hats, and to every one wishing a decent and comfortable covering for his head, we offer an inspection of these Goods.

DRUGS.

We keep a full assortment of all Drugs sold in the market, besides a very handsome line of Fancy Articles, Soaps, Perfumery. &c.

ON & CO.,

STOCK OF GOODS

the war Indeed, they confi- goods can be found in Greensown in N. W. North Carolina.

HARDWARE.

We have increased this department, and e now better prepared than ever to supy our customers with all the various ar. cles needed by mechanics and farmers- Ve have made arrangements with one of he best Hardware Houses in Philadelphia y which we can receive in a few days any icle not found in our stock without adional cost to the purchaser.

GROCERIES.

We still continue to sell all kinds of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Flour and Meal, at the very lowest prices, and offer great inducements to wholesale buyers.

QUEENSWARE & GLASSWARE.

We have added very considerably to our stock of these Goods and offer an assortment not to be equalled by any Store in this section of country.

IRON, NAILS, LEATHER, &c.

Wo at all times keep a full assortment of Iron, Nails, Leather, Castings, Wooden Ware, &c., which we offer at very low prices.

We are agents for the sale of Fries' Woolen and Cotton Goods, consisting of Jeans, Korseys, Plaids and Stripes, Sheetings and Yarns. These Goods we *retail* to our customers at Factory prices.

We have also a large lot of miscellaneous articles, which will be found useful and which are not kept in any other establishment either in Salem or Winston.

We are anxious to increase our sales and give our customers the benefit of the lowest prices, believing that "the quick sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 17, 1872.

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN!

:0:

J. L. FULKERSON

is now offering the largest and most beautiful stock of

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

Poplin Cords,	Crape Mohair,	Prize Poplin, "Style of the Period."
Berlin Cords,	Mohair Brocade,	Paris Plaid,
Alpacca Cords,	Uhlan Stripes,	Mohair Plaid, bright colors,
Turcos Jacquards,	Paris Suitings,	Wool, DeLaines best colors,
London Stripes,	Paris Poplins, *Brocade*, Alpacas and Mohairs, white and in colors, Merinos, white and in colors.	

Also a good assortment of *Flannels, Shawls, Repellants, Heavy Cloakings*, and many other articles especially adapted to the tastes of the Ladies.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts and Jeans, for Gentlemen and Boy's wear.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' fine Shoes a speciality.

My stock comprises everything usually kept in this section of country, and many articles of FINE WARES not generally kept here by others, to all of which I invite the generous public. Stock replenished every week, if necessary, and *special orders* promptly attended to.

J. L. FULKERSON.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED,

J. L. FULKERSON has the *Finest*, Largest and best assorted stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered by any house in Western North Carolina.

The **Empress Cloths, Poplins, French Satines** and **Silk Repps** just received, are most beautiful. The prices on these goods are as low as in any New York or Philadelphia house at retail, being only a fraction over cost of imporation. Come and see.

J. L. FULKERSON.

GRAND OPENING

OF

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Notion and Variety Store.

I HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION and for sale the **Largest and most Stylish Stock** ever offered in this market. My stock is of superior quality and embraces everything necessary to a complete **FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.**

These goods will be sold at CITY PRICES.

Particular attention is directed to the following partial list of articles in store:

Silk Scarfs,	*Leather Belts,*	*Infant Opera Cloaks,*
Silk Bows,	*Breakfast Shawls,*	*Children's Hoods and Sacks,*
Bustles,	*Handkerchiefs,*	*Balmorals,*

Ladies' Woven Jackets, Zephyrs, Nubias, Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets.

Velvets,	Ruffles,	Silk Buttons,	Trimmings,
Ribbons,	Fringes,	Lace Collars,	Edgings,
Laces,	Switches,	Linen Collars,	Plats,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton and Merino Hosiery, White and Colored.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's GLOVES, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Vests

A FULL LINE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

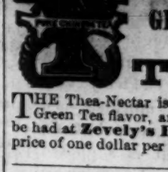
Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me the past season. I earnestly solicit a continuance, confident that I have redeemed my promise to make this THE CHEAP STORE.

☞ I am also agent for the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

Sewing Machine needles always on hand.

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., South Side Public Square, near Female Academy.



GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

TEA.

THE Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at **Zevely's Drug Store** at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

WINSTON, N. C

THIS HOTEL is situated in one of the most favorable localities in this section.

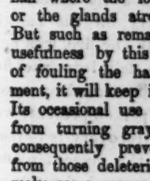
Guests can reach Salem in a few minutes walk.

☞ An excellent Table with well Ventilated Rooms.

April 18, 1872.-16-6m.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the glow and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious subetances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination, until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

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